

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

BY

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., F.R.S., Ed.

Barrister-at-Law,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

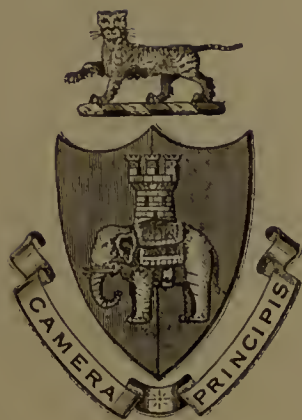
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1917.

COVENTRY :

CURTIS & BRAMISH, LTD., 50, HERTFORD STREET.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



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.. ON ..

The Health of the City

.. BY ..

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Diplomate in Public Health of the University of Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Royal Institute of Public Health, and of the Royal Society of Medicine; Past-President of the Midland Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

1917.

Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, *Vice-Chairman.*

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MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. FRISWELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. KENDRICK, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. ORTON, J.P., M.D.

MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE, J.P.

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	-	E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer	-	J. MCG. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.
Public Analyst	-	A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H.
Veterinary Inspector	-	WILLIAM DALE, M.R.C.V.S.
Inspector of Nuisances	-	W. H. CLARKE.*
Housing Inspector	-	W. MARTIN.* ||
Assistants	-	J. BARNISH.* || (enlisted).
		F. W. MORTIMER.* || o
		J. F. LORD.* || (enlisted).
		W. BEAUMONT* (enlisted).
		Miss CHURCHILL.*
Sub-Assistant Inspector	-	T. PREEDY.
Supt. Health Visitor	-	Miss S. G. BARRATT.* † ‡ § a
		Miss V. McCLEARY.* † § (Resigned August 18th, 1917).
Health Visitors	-	Miss H. G. TOD.* † §
		Miss A. W. HUGHES.* † §
		Mrs. OLDHAM. † § ¶
		Miss L. CURETON. § ¶
		Miss C. A. BUTLER. † §
		Miss R. WARD. § ¶
		Miss D. M. JONES.* (Appointed March, 1918).

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

¶ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

o Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Practical Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

SANITARY STAFF—continued.

Tuberculosis Visitor (Jointly for Coventry and War- wickshire) - - -	{	Mrs. A. SHAW.
Senior Clerk - - -		W. STORER (enlisted).
		J. H. GRANT.
		S. CLARKE (enlisted).
Junior Clerks - - -	{	Miss W. LEE.
		Miss G. HARVEY.
		Miss K. SAVAGE.
Disinfector and Motor Driver		R. W. ELMORE.
Assistant Disinfector and Motor Driver - - -		S. MANSFIELD (enlisted).

CITY HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, *Vice-Chairman.*
 MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.
 MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.
 MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. FRISWELL.
 MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. KENDRICK, M.R.C.S.
 MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE, J.P.

CITY HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Matron - - - - Miss M. DAVIDSON.
 Medical Superintendent - - E. H. SNELL, M.D.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

(To carry into effect the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and the Orders of Board of Agriculture thereunder, having delegated to them all the powers which the Committee, under the said Acts and Orders respectively, have power to delegate).

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE.
 MR. COUNCILLOR J. ORTON, J.P., M.D.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR & MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE.

*(To consider and report upon the questions of providing a Public Abattoir
and a Municipal Lodging House).*

THE MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.

MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE, J.P.

SANATORIUM SELECTION SUB- COMMITTEE.

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MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.

UNFIT HOUSES SUB-COMMITTEE.

*(To visit Houses reported by the Medical Officer of Health as being unfit
for habitation, and report to the Committee thereon).*

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. FRISWELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE, J.P.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE.

(Appointed pursuant to the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913).

MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE.

MR. COUNCILLOR S. G. POOLE, J.P.

MRS. S. A. GRIFFITHS.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Forty-third Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the forty-third Annual Report—the twenty-first that I have presented—concerning the vital statistics and general sanitary condition of your City.

It is pleasing to be able to report that in spite of certain obviously adverse circumstances relating to housing and overcrowding it is once again possible to record a lower death rate than in any previous year, viz., 10.4.

Also the Infantile Mortality rate (78.5) has only once stood lower than in 1917, viz., in 1912, when it was 76.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The principal features of the vital statistics for the year 1917 have been as follow :—

Estimated population at the middle of the year, 130,000.

Birth Rate, 20.2. Average for previous 10 years, 26.5.

Marriage Rate, 17.7. Average for previous 10 years, 17.9.

Recorded Death Rate, 10.4. Average for previous 10 years, 12.3.

Infantile Death Rate, 78.5 per 1,000 births. Average for previous 10 years, 91.3.

Zymotic Death Rate, 0.47. Average for previous 10 years,
1.17.

Respiratory Death Rate (excluding Phthisis), 1.77.

Phthisis Death Rate, 1.20 Average for previous 10 years,
1.12.

Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis, .38.

Physical Features of the City and District.

See Annual Report for 1910.

Population.

The estimation of the civil population under existing circumstances is a matter of considerable uncertainty. Having regard to various local considerations, which need not here be detailed, this was taken to approximate to 130,000. The result obtained by the "sugar cards" at the end of the year showed that this estimate was not far wrong, and probably underestimated the population.

(The figure adopted by the Registrar-General for the estimation of the local death rate was 128,098, and that for the birth rate 142,793).

Vital Statistics of the Wards.

The following table shows the estimated populations of the several wards, and the particulars on which these estimates are based, viz., the newly-completed houses at the middle of the year, the houses demolished, and vacant houses; it also gives the birth and death rates for the several wards, based on these estimates, and also the infantile mortality rates, which being based on the comparison of the infantile deaths to the actual number of births which occurred, are not based on estimates.

WARDS.	Estimated Population, middle of 1916.	Estimated Population, middle of 1917.	Houses completed July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917.	Demolished in 1917.	Estimated Increase of Population, July 1916 to June 1917.	Deaths Registered.	Death Rate, 1917.	Average Death Rate (10 years).	Births Registered.	Birth Rate, 1917.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate.
Radford	10093	10195	3	4	102	91	8.9	10.8	188	18.4	16	85.1
Foleshill	15156	15705	55	..	549	161	10.2	11.0	367	23.3	35	95.3
Harnall	9506	9604	4	..	98	106	11.0	11.4	173	18.0	18	104.0
Swanswell	10697	10810	..	..	113	97	8.9	12.4	204	18.8	14	68.6
Bablake	5555	5578	..	..	23	106	19.0	16.5	121	21.6	16	132.2
Cheylesmore	7194	7251	..	..	57	105	14.4	18.0	153	21.1	10	65.3
Hearsall	18927	19485	61	8	558	160	8.2	9.1	379	19.4	20	52.7
Grey Friars	6275	6296	..	..	21	104	16.5	13.3	123	19.5	10	81.3
Hill Fields	8922	9005	..	..	83	66	7.3	11.1	145	16.1	12	82.7
All Saints	6443	6503	..	..	60	76	11.6	13.7	132	20.2	14	106.0
St. Mary's	5924	5933	..	..	9	97	16.3	15.5	105	17.6	13	123.8
Stoke	22397	23635	140	..	1238	185	7.8	10.5	540	22.8	29	53.7
	127089	130000	263	12	2911	1354	10.4	12.3	2630	20.2	207	78.5

Occupied
Houses,
census, 1911
23,410

Vacant
Houses,
census, 1911,
382.

Vacant
Houses,
Nov., 1917,
15.

The following Tables record the vital statistics and general growth of the City as far as information can be acquired.

Coventry was constituted a separate County by Charter of Henry VI., 1451.

Incorporated with the County of Warwick, 1842.

Constituted a County Borough, 1888.

Area = 4,147 acres.

Rateable Value, 1917 £514,632 os.

„ „ 1907 £338,516 cs.

„ „ 1897 £205,507 10s.

Density of Population, 1917 = 31·3 per acre.

„ „ 1911 = 25·8 „

„ „ 1901 = 16·9 „

Average number of persons to each occupied house, 1917 = 4·7

„ „ „ 1916 = 4·6

„ „ „ 1915 = 4·6

„ „ „ 1914 = 4·6

„ „ „ 1913 = 4·5

„ „ „ 1912 = 4·5

„ „ „ 1911 = 4·5

„ „ „ 1901 = 4·5

„ „ „ 1891 = 4·5

Year.	Houses Inhabited.	Vacant.	Population.	Mortality.	Zymotic Mortality.	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate.
1377	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
1586	...	...	6,502	...	...	...	...
1643	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...
1694	...	...	6,711	...	...	...	...
1723	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1748	2,066	...	12,817	32 ?	...	...	35 ?
1801	2,930	...	16,034	...	...	...	...
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	...	...	...	...
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	...	...	...	...
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	...	...	...	...
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	...	...	...	...
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	...	...	...
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	...	...	...
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	...	...	...
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3'3	150	35'4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18'5	1'7	142	32'0
1901	15,571	353	69,877	16'96	1'9	153'7	29'8
1911	19,500	218	87,188	13'7	1'4	109'3	28'0
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16'8	1'8	157	31'3
1898	†12,939	75	61,555	17'3	2'9	200	31'1
†1899	†13,297	112	61,796	19'0	2'2	164	30'5
1900	15,461	292	70,075	17'5	2'4	131	32'3
1901	15,571	353	70,300	17'1	2'5	150	29'2
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'3	2'08	109'8	26'9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11'9	1'35	76'1	26'4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11'4	0'84	91'6	26'0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11'7	0'70	84'6	26'9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12'9	1'39	87'8	23'8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10'9	1'23	87'5	23'5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10'4	0'47	78'5	20'2

* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡ These figures omit the added area.

Marriages

The number of marriages has been 1,155. This gives a marriage rate of 17.7.

The average for the previous ten years was 17.9.

The following table shows the relation with the figures of previous years, and with the marriage rate for the country generally :—

Year.	No. of Marriages	Rate.	Rate for England.
1907	797	18.3	15.8
1908	778	17.0	14.9
1909	796	17.0	14.6
1910	886	17.4	14.8
1911	938	17.4	15.2
1912	959	17.2	15.5
1913	1026	17.8	15.5
1914	1091	18.2	15.9
1915	1282	20.8	19.3
1916	1184	18.6	15.4
1917	1155	17.7	13.8

Births.

There were 2,630 births registered as having taken place during the year within the City; 5 of these were transferred out, and 10 occurring elsewhere were transferred here, leaving 2,635. The birth rate for the year has been 20.2. The average rate for the previous ten years was 26.5. There were 91 illegitimate births registered, or 3.4 per cent. of the total. In 1916 the percentage was 2.6, and in 1915 1.9. It will be noted that this is the lowest rate hitherto recorded locally, and that this synchronises with a corresponding fall in the rate for England and Wales.

The birth rate is compared with that for the whole of England and Wales in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1907	2571	29.5	26.3
1908	2630	28.9	26.5
1909	2601	27.8	25.6
1910	2674	26.2	24.8
1911	2886	26.9	24.4
1912	2943	26.4	23.8
1913	2999	26.0	23.9
1914	3203	26.9	23.8
1915	2936	23.8	21.8
1916	2993	23.5	21.6
1917	2635	20.2	17.7

CHART SHOWING DECLINE OF COVENTRY BIRTH RATE SINCE 1881.

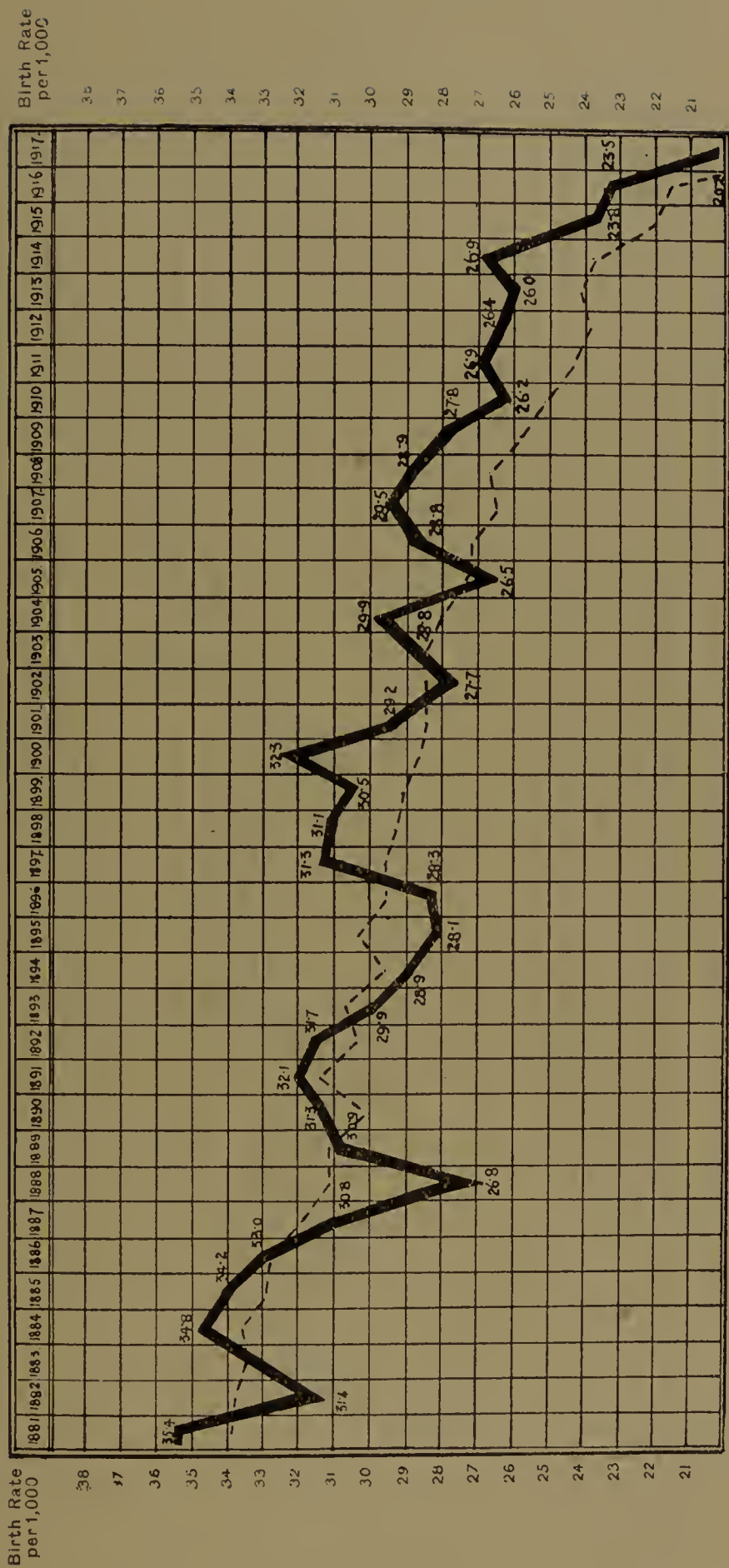
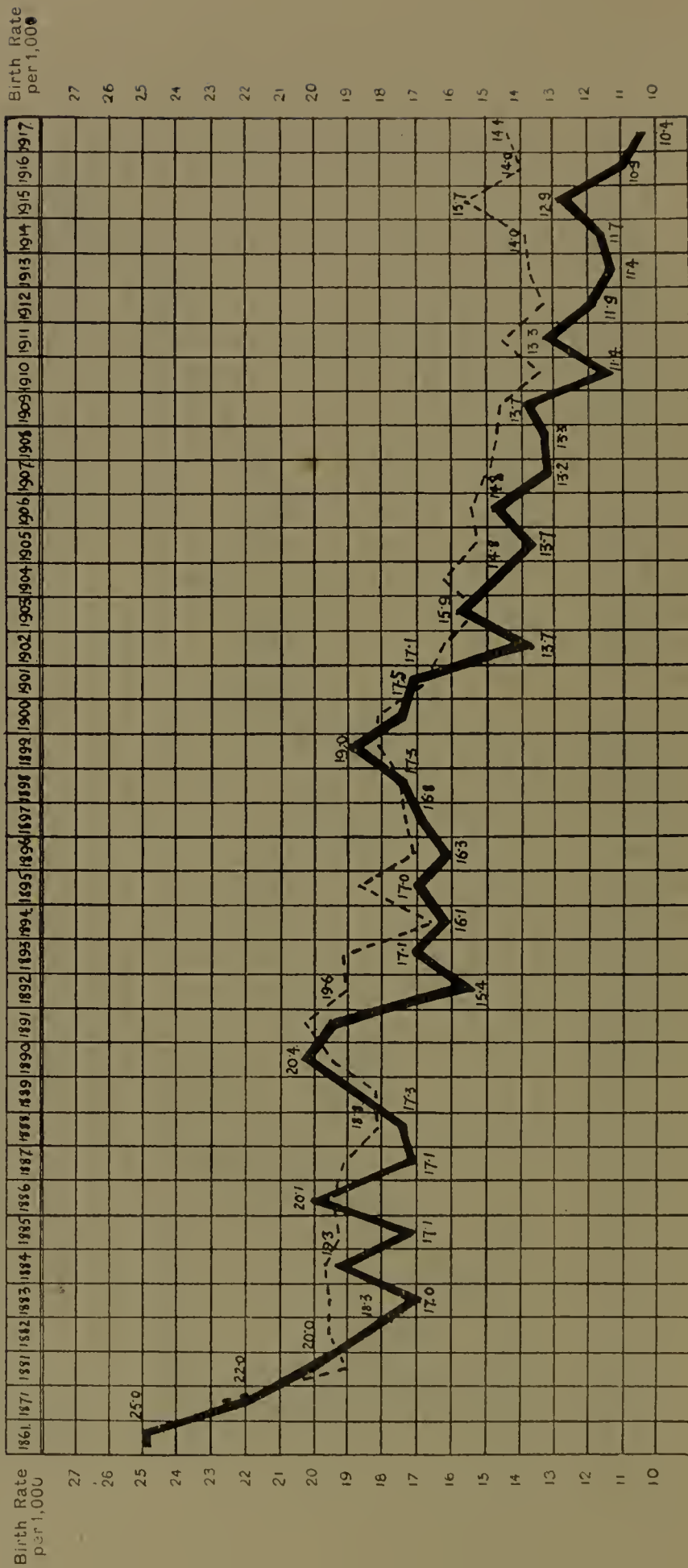


CHART SHOWING DECLINE OF COVENTRY DEATH RATE SINCE 1861.



Deaths.

There have been 1,370 deaths registered as having taken place during the year within your City; of these, 80 were deaths of non-residents; these have been referred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided; and there were 64 deaths of residents which occurred elsewhere; these have to be added to the above number. The actual number of deaths, therefore, which has to be regarded in estimating the death rate is 1,354. This gives a recorded death rate of 10.41 per thousand of the population. On page 13 is represented a table showing the weekly variations in the uncorrected death rates for the expired portions of each year for the past ten years.

The following table shows the mean age at death of the persons who died in the past twenty-one years :—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Total completed Years Lived.	Mean Age at Death.
1917	1354	56414	41.6
1916	1395	49973	35.8
1915	1595	59807	37.5
1914	1399	55635	39.7
1913	1318	48110	36.5
1912	1330	49040	36.8
1911	1431	50873	35.4
1910	1162	44595	38.3
1909	1285	46589	36.2
1908	1217	45744	37.5
1907	1152	42072	36.5
1906	1247	45236	36.2
1905	1114	41866	38.0
1904	1132	39623	35.0
1903	1188	43270	36.4
1902	1007	36743	36.4
1901	1203	39709	33.0
1900	1223	42687	34.5
1899	1182	40156	36.5
1898	1060	29858	28.1

To compare the "Recorded" death rate with that of other towns, it is necessary to make an allowance for the difference in age and sex constitution of the different towns. This is done by obtaining from the "Standard" * death rate of each town the "Factor for Correction." † The "Factor for Correction" for

* The "Standard" death rate signifies the rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates for each sex at each of twelve age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years 1901-1911.

† The "Factor for Correction" is obtained by dividing the "Standard" death rate in England and Wales by the "Standard" death rate in each town, and is the figure by which the "Recorded" death rate should be multiplied in order to correct for variations of sex and age distribution. This gives the "Corrected" death rate.

Coventry is 1.0671; the recorded death rate is then multiplied by this factor for correction, and the resulting figure is the "Corrected" death rate. The corrected death rate of Coventry in 1917 was 11.10; this is in excess (.69) of the recorded death rate, which is another way of saying that in Coventry the sex and age constitution of the population is so circumstanced that it tends to the advantage of Coventry, so far as the actual death rate recorded is concerned.

The death rate for England and Wales was	...	14.4
„ „ the 96 great towns was	...	14.6
„ „ the 148 smaller towns was	...	13.1

DEATH RATE.

From 1st of January each year to the end of each week, or to the Saturday nearest to the date mentioned in the first column for the past 10 years.

Week	Date.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Av'rage for past 10 years
	Jan.											
1	" 7	11'0	16'0	9'3	13'1	9'8	8'7	10'5	11'5	11'0	11'1	11'2
2	" 14	13'5	12'1	10'0	14'0	13'6	10'3	16'8	12'9	12'9	11'6	12'7
3	" 21	12'9	12'2	10'7	15'0	13'7	12'0	16'7	11'8	12'6	10'6	12'8
4	" 28	13'6	13'4	12'3	16'4	14'5	13'1	17'6	12'3	12'8	11'3	13'7
	Feb.											
5	" 4	13'4	12'9	13'2	15'7	14'8	14'8	17'7	13'3	12'6	11'6	14'0
6	" 11	14'0	13'2	13'1	16'2	15'4	15'5	16'2	13'6	12'9	12'0	14'3
7	" 18	13'2	13'4	13'1	16'1	15'3	16'0	16'5	14'5	13'2	13'5	14'4
8	" 25	13'5	13'9	12'9	15'7	14'6	16'0	15'6	14'7	13'0	13'4	14'3
	Mar.											
9	" 4	13'5	14'0	13'0	15'4	14'1	15'7	15'1	15'2	12'9	12'9	14'1
10	" 11	13'9	14'6	13'3	15'1	13'8	15'2	15'0	14'9	12'9	12'7	14'1
11	" 18	14'3	15'0	13'2	15'5	13'9	15'9	14'8	15'1	12'5	12'8	14'3
12	" 25	14'3	14'7	13'1	15'6	14'0	15'4	14'5	14'8	12'8	12'4	14'1
	April											
13	" 1	14'1	15'1	12'7	15'9	14'3	15'1	14'5	14'8	12'7	12'4	14'1
14	" 8	14'0	15'1	12'7	15'8	13'9	14'6	14'4	14'1	12'5	12'5	13'9
15	" 15	14'1	15'3	12'6	15'6	13'5	14'1	14'0	15'4	12'6	12'5	13'9
16	" 22	14'4	15'0	12'7	15'2	13'3	13'8	14'0	15'7	12'6	12'7	13'9
17	" 29	14'4	15'1	12'8	14'7	13'1	13'7	13'8	15'7	12'6	12'6	13'8
	May											
18	" 6	13'8	15'0	12'6	14'7	13'0	13'7	13'5	15'6	12'5	12'4	13'6
19	" 13	14'3	15'3	12'6	14'6	13'1	13'7	13'3	15'4	12'4	12'3	13'7
20	" 20	14'3	15'5	12'5	14'2	12'8	13'4	13'4	15'2	12'2	12'0	13'5
21	" 27	14'1	15'6	12'4	14'2	12'2	13'3	13'3	15'0	12'1	11'8	13'4
	June											
22	" 3	14'0	15'4	12'4	14'0	12'6	13'2	13'1	14'8	12'1	11'6	13'3
23	" 10	13'8	15'5	12'2	13'8	12'5	13'0	13'2	14'5	11'9	11'6	13'2
24	" 17	13'7	15'5	12'2	13'8	12'6	12'9	13'1	14'5	11'7	11'4	13'1
25	" 24	13'6	15'2	12'1	13'8	12'4	12'7	12'9	14'2	11'7	11'2	12'9
	July											
26	" 1	13'5	15'3	11'9	13'7	12'3	12'6	12'9	14'0	11'6	11'2	12'9
27	" 8	13'4	15'2	11'8	13'7	12'0	12'5	12'7	13'9	11'4	11'1	12'7
28	" 15	13'3	14'4	11'7	13'5	12'0	12'5	12'6	13'7	11'3	11'0	12'6
29	" 22	13'2	15'0	11'7	13'4	11'7	12'4	12'5	13'6	11'2	10'9	12'5
30	" 29	13'3	14'9	11'7	13'3	11'5	12'3	12'4	13'5	11'0	10'9	12'4
	Aug.											
31	" 5	13'4	14'8	11'0	13'3	11'0	12'1	12'2	13'4	10'9	10'7	12'2
32	" 12	13'4	14'6	10'9	13'2	11'3	12'0	12'1	13'2	10'8	10'6	12'2
33	" 19	13'3	14'4	10'8	13'3	11'3	11'9	12'2	13'0	10'7	10'5	12'1
34	" 26	13'4	14'3	10'9	13'6	11'2	11'8	12'0	12'9	10'6	10'4	12'1
	Sept.											
35	" 2	13'4	14'2	10'8	13'6	11'2	11'7	11'9	12'9	10'4	10'4	12'0
36	" 9	13'4	14'2	10'7	13'7	11'3	11'7	12'0	12'7	10'4	10'2	12'0
37	" 16	13'4	14'7	10'7	13'8	11'0	11'6	11'9	12'7	10'3	10'1	12'0
38	" 23	13'3	13'8	10'7	13'8	11'3	11'5	11'8	12'6	10'2	10'0	11'9
39	" 30	13'2	13'8	10'8	13'7	11'2	11'5	11'8	12'6	10'3	10'0	11'8
	Oct.											
40	" 7	13'2	13'8	10'8	13'6	11'1	11'4	11'7	12'7	10'2	10'0	11'8
41	" 14	13'1	13'7	10'9	13'6	11'0	11'5	11'7	12'6	10'2	9'9	11'8
42	" 21	13'1	13'6	10'9	13'5	11'0	11'5	11'6	12'6	10'1	9'9	11'7
43	" 28	13'0	13'5	10'9	13'4	11'0	11'4	11'6	12'5	10'1	9'9	11'7
	Nov.											
44	" 4	13'2	13'4	10'9	13'3	11'2	11'4	11'5	12'6	10'1	9'9	11'7
45	" 11	13'2	13'4	10'7	13'3	11'3	11'4	11'4	12'6	10'0	9'9	11'7
46	" 18	13'2	13'4	10'8	13'2	11'4	11'4	11'4	12'7	10'1	9'9	11'7
47	" 25	13'2	13'4	10'8	13'1	11'4	11'3	11'4	12'6	10'2	9'9	11'7
	Dec.											
48	" 2	13'0	13'5	10'9	13'1	11'1	11'3	11'2	12'7	10'3	9'8	11'6
49	" 9	13'1	13'7	10'9	13'0	11'5	11'2	11'4	12'8	10'4	9'7	11'7
50	" 16	13'1	13'7	10'9	13'0	11'6	11'3	11'4	12'7	10'5	9'8	11'8
51	" 23	13'2	13'7	10'9	13'0	11'6	11'3	11'4	12'7	10'7	9'8	11'8
52	" 30	13'1	13'7	11'3	13'0	11'7	11'2	11'4	12'8	10'9	9'9	11'9

Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are made daily at the City Hospital, and posted at St. Mary's Hall. Monthly records of them are forwarded to the Meteorological Office, and published by that Office in the monthly weather reports.

The relationship existing between the death rate and the temperature, and the humidity of the atmosphere, is graphically represented in the curves on the plate on the opposite page.

The summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year is given on page 19.

The highest temperature recorded in the shade was on June 17th, when 85.4° F. was reached. Freezing point or below was recorded in the screen on 72 days during the year; these days were distributed throughout the months as below :-

January	15	July	
February	14	August	
March	13	September	
April	10	October	3
May		November	2
June		December	15

The highest temperature recorded four feet below the surface of the ground was 57.9° F., on July 29th, 30th, and 31st, August 1st, 2nd, 20th, and 23rd, and that one foot below the surface was 65° F., on July 26th.

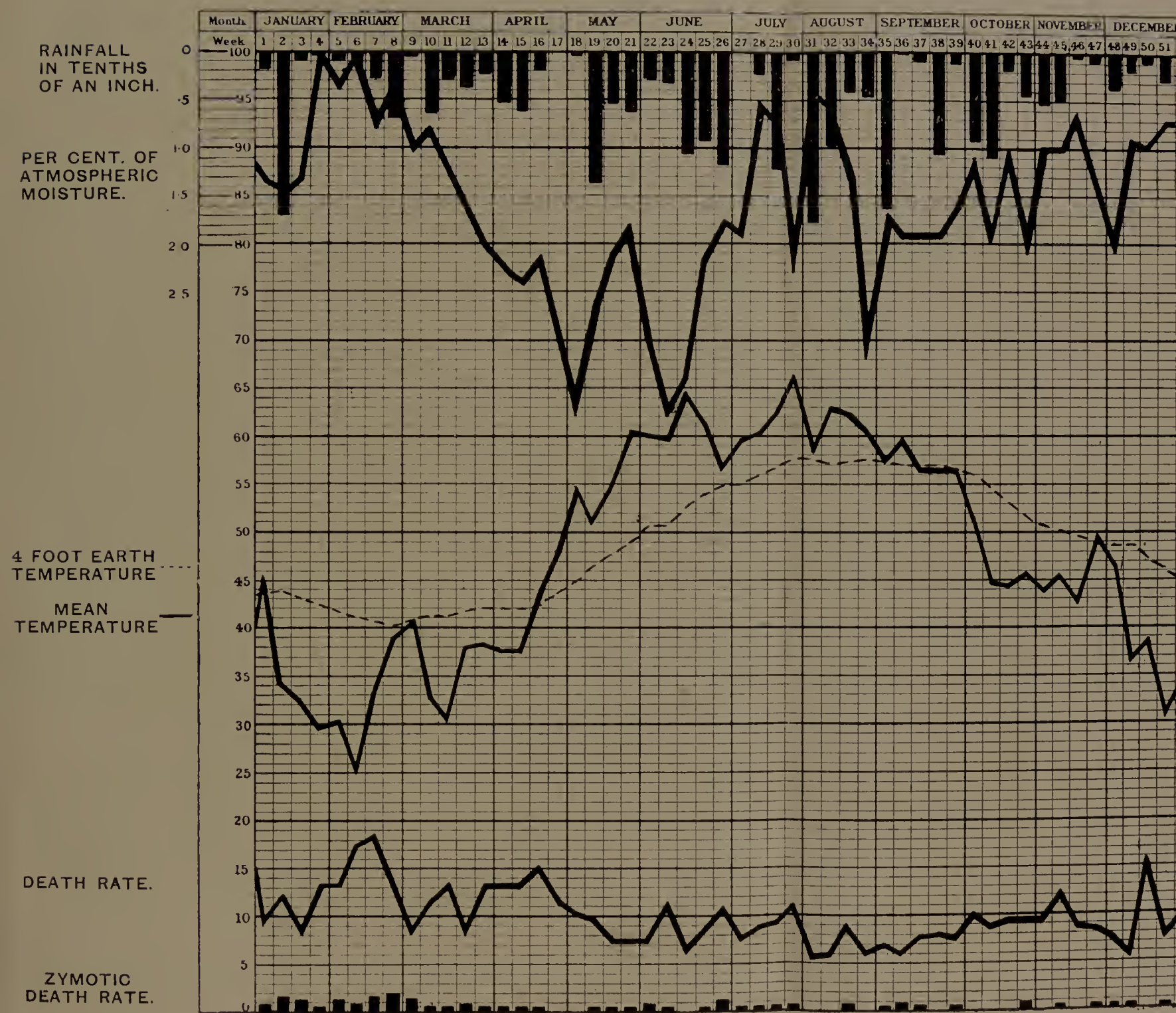
Rain fell on 184 days. The total rainfall at the City Hospital amounted to 25.386 inches, or 3.09 inches less than in 1916.

The greatest fall recorded in any 24 hours, from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m., was noted on 18th September, when the amount collected was 0.93 inches.

In addition to the ordinary rain gauge situated on the ground, there is an automatic rain gauge at this station; its funnel is situated 4 feet 11 inches above the ground; this collected 21.0 inches of rain.

The daily records of rainfall for the year are given on the next page.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEATH RATES
AND PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.



15
RAINFALL, 1917.

<i>Date.</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	..	..	..	'05	..	..	..	'69	'21	..	'02	'17
2	'02	..	..	..	..	'13	..	'12	..	'02	'01	'02
3	..	'08	..	'27	..	'01	..	'16	..	'33	'04	..
4	..	'15	'14	'02	..	..	..	'14	..	'38	..	..
5	'15	..	'07	'17	..	..	..	'03	'01	'04	'09	..
6	..	..	'02	..	..	'30	..	..	..	'14	'05	'01
7	'48	..	'03	..	..	..	..	'06	..	'11	..	..
8	'57	..	..	'12	..	..	..	'32	..	'43	'19	'15
9	'04	..	'07	'08	'32	..	'21	'30	..	..	'17	..
10	'36	..	'30	'04	'84	..	..	'13	..	..	..	..
11	'10	..	'11	'28	..	..	..	'15	'02	'24	'01	..
12	'15	'02	..	'01	'19	'45	..	'01	'01	'28	'01	'01
13	..	..	'01	'04	..	..	..	'14	'06	'02	..	..
14	'02	'01	'15	'04	..	..	..	'10	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	'23	'004	..	'05	..	'07
16	'04	'24	..	'06	..	'61	'02	..	..	'04	..	'26
17	'01	'01	'02	'10	'43	'50	'32	'03	'04	'05	..	..
18	004	'01	..	'02	'07	'01	'22	'13	'93	'04	..	..
19	'02	'27	'12	..	'03	'07	..	..	'03	..	'02	..
20	..	'17	..	..	'43	'20	'17	'04	'03	..	'01	..
21	..	'02	'08	..	'07	'14	'26	'03	..	'01	..	..
22	..	..	'17	..	..	..	..	'04	'02	'16	..	..
23	'01	'17	..	..	'12	..	..	'25	..	'06	'05	'03
24	..	'05	'004	..	..	'50	..	'08	..	'20	'06	'01
25	..	'03	'07	..	..	..	'02	..	..	..	'11	..
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'44	'11	..	..	..
27	..	..	'01	..	'15	'18	'05	'72	..	..	..	..
28	..	'004	'05	..	..	'42	..	'11	..	'04	..	'02
29	..	..	'02	'02	..	'08	'12	'06	..	'39	..	'21
30	'01	..	..	..	..	..	'52	'24	..	'02	'01	..
31	..	..	'08	..	..	..	..	'06	..	..	..	'02
Totals	1'984	1'234	1'524	1'32	2'65	3'60	2'14	4'584	1'47	3'05	'85	'98
No. of Rain Days.	15	14	19	25	10	14	11	27	11	21	15	12

Total Rainfall for Year = 25'386 inches: No. of Rain Days 184.

RAINFALL AT DIFFERENT LOCAL STATIONS.

1917.

			City Hospital.	Spencer Road.	St. Paul's Road.	Pumping Station, Whitley.
January	..	..	1'984	1'98	2'12	2'28
February	..	..	1'234	1'17	1'23	1'16
March	..	..	1'524	1'46	1'32	1'14
April..	..	..	1'320	1'24	1'55	1'19
May ..	..	..	2'650	2'78	3'03	2'08
June ..	..	..	3'600	3'29	3'63	3'18
July ..	..	..	2'140	3'07	1'97	1'93
August	..	..	4'584	3'91	4'81	4'91
September	..	..	1'470	1'53	1'78*	1'77
October	..	..	3'050	3'05	3'06	2'55
November	..	..	0'850	0'83	0'95	0'77
December	..	..	0'980	1'04	0'95	0'95
Total	..	..	25'386	25'35	26'40	23'91

*From the 26th September these readings were taken at Radcliffe Road.

For the records of rainfall at Spencer Road, St. Paul's Road and Radcliffe Road, and Whitley, I am indebted to the courtesy of the late Major R. B. Caldicott, J.P., Mr. J. B. Morris, and the City Engineer respectively.

The monthly amounts of rain registered at the City Hospital are given on the next page, together with the corresponding tables for the previous twenty years.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Jan...	1'98	'79	3'45	3'44	'98	1'04	2'17	2'66	'72	3'53	'925	'685	1'27	2'38	'88	4'67	3'94	1'00	2'57	1'320	1'984
Feb...	3'06	1'03	2'60	3'82	1'64	1'51	1'05	3'13	'80	2'405	1'070	'905	'75	2'49	1'69	1'63	'86	1'57	3'22	3'664	1'234
March	2'78	'84	1'21	'62	1'78	1'68	4'03	1'41	3'02	1'24	1'055	2'635	3'05	'80	2'01	3'39	3'73	2'52	'88	4'060	1'524
April	2'23	1'98	1'87	1'27	1'92	2'19	1'555	'90	1'475	'46	1'810	3'655	1'43	1'87	'84	'33	4'11	1'48	'99	1'074	1'320
May	1'95	2'55	2'35	1'66	'88	2'24	3'21	1'55	'265	2'23	3'685	2'235	1'55	2'30	'82	3'63	2'33	1'18	2'23	2'288	2'650
June	2'68	'72	1'61	3'15	2'64	2'47	2'65	'33	2'95	3'375	2'520	1'490	3'05	1'25	1'84	4'77	'81	2'40	'65	1'570	3'600
July..	'36	1'045	1'11	1'62	2'46	1'48	2'69	2'56	'865	'955	2'775	2'435	3'49	2'81	'15	3'20	1'01	2'12	6'35	1'490	2'140
Aug.	3'78	3'54	1'285	3'00	1'725	3'47	3'97	1'73	4'625	1'005	2'890	3'155	1'91	4'04	1'62	6'22	'56	1'60	2'10	3'840	4'584
Sept..	2'25	'63	1'73	'45	1'21	1'09	2'13	1'92	2'005	1'015	'780	1'450	2'36	'77	1'68	'99	1'68	'72	'79	0'700	1'470
Oct...	1'74	2'58	2'16	2'77	1'30	2'29	6'38	'595	1'035	5'175	4'640	1'230	3'75	2'24	2'61	2'56	3'15	2'02	1'88	2'730	3'050
Nov.	1'40	1'90	1'53	1'99	'69	1'595	1'57	1'31	2'74	2'925	2'065	1'185	'61	4'49	2'63	1'75	3'02	3'00	2'47	3'000	0'850
Dec.	2'58	2'26	1'80	5'09	4'19	1'48	1'34	1'88	'815	2'095	3'355	2'040	3'43	4'13	4'60	3'88	1'15	5'55	5'06	2'740	0'980
Totals	26'79	19'865	25'705	28'88	21'415	22'535	32'745	19'975	21'315	26'41	27'57	23'100	26'65	29'57	21'37	37'02	26'35	25'16	29'19	28'476	25'386

The average yearly rainfall at this station for the preceding twenty-five years, 1892 to 1916, was 25.51 inches. The rainfall for 1917 was therefore 0.124 inches below the average for these years.

The average rainfall for the Midland Counties, as recorded by the Meteorological Office, was 26.5 in 1917.

Below is given the total amount of bright sunshine recorded during each of the past eleven years by the two sunshine recorders in use; the Campbell-Stokes instrument is the only one recognised by the Meteorological Office.

Year.	Campbell-Stokes' Sunshine Recorder.	Jordan's Sunshine Recorder.
	Hours.	Hours.
1907	1354	1197
1908	1406	1220
1909	1478	1249
1910	1312	1104
1911	1555	1446
1912	1125	1094
1913	1169	1107
1914	1452	1315
1915	1463	1260
1916	1220	1121
1917	1326	1312

A Meteorological Station has now existed at the City Hospital for twenty-six years. The records give data for calculating the "mean" monthly temperatures over this period of time. These are as follow :—

January	.. 38.2°	July	... 61.5°
February	... 39.1°	August	... 60.6°
March	... 41.9°	September	... 56.3°
April	... 47.0°	October	... 49.2°
May	... 52.7°	November	... 43.2°
June	... 58.3°	December	... 39.6°

Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1917.

Lat. 52° 24' 34"

Long. $1^{\circ} 30' 20''$

Height of rim

f rain gauge above mean Sea Level 271ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

[illegible]

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1917 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.†	of Residents registered in the District.†	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.†	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1912	111,166	2943	2943	26.4	1306	11.7	19	43	224	76.1	1330	11.9
1913	115,064	2998	2999	26.0	1324	11.5	38	32	275	91.6	1318	11.4
1914	119,003	3197	3203	26.9	1381	11.6	30	48	271	84.6	1399	11.7
1915	122,982	2932	2936	23.8	1575	12.8	36	56	258	87.8	1595	12.9
1916	127,089	2994	2993	23.5	1402	11.0	50	42	262	87.5	1395	10.9
1917	130,000	2630	2635	20.2	1370	10.5	80	64	207	78.5	1354	10.4

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,147 acres. Total population at all ages 106,349 At Census of 1911. }
Total families or separate occupiers 23,410

NOTES TO TABLE I.

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the district during the calendar year and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Column 2. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district, but excluding the deaths of soldiers and sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health has from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1917.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.												
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Radford Ward.	Foleshill Ward.	Harnall Ward. (H)	Swanswell Ward.	Bablake Ward.	Chelyesmore Ward. (w)	Hearsall Ward.	Grey Friars Ward.	Hill Fields Ward.	All Saints Ward.	St. Mary's Ward.	Stoke Ward.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.														65 & upwards.
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	23	10	12	9	8	35	13	4	8	7	34	34
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	178	47	98	20	9	2	7	..	6	9	3	..	14	9	1	2	1	1	8	..
Erysipelas	54	2	6	11	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	57	5	15	24	4	49	226
Scarlet fever	291	53	200	25	10	..	..	31	49	8	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	16	..	5	5	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever (R) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever (C) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	4	4	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	2	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	518	10	86	131	219	68	4	44	111	30	39	27	43	68	14	33	20	28	61	197†
Other forms of Tuberculosis	79	16	24	18	12	2	..	4	4	8	9	5	5	5	3	11	4	4	17	..
Measles	871	51	297	50	15	3	..	47	94	66	66	20	38	276	39	61	28	24	112	..
Totals	2043	91	585	716	263	87	11	148	295	135	166	70	124	456	78	127	88	71	285	469

Mark (H) indicates the locality in which the City Hospital is situated. (Built for 102 beds.

Mark (w) indicates the locality in which the Workhouse is situated.

† These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.:—City Hospital, Coventry, and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, in Coventry Rural District (City Council) Brauncote, Winsley, Northwood and other Sanatoria (v. report).

Military cases included in above: Measles, 3; Diphtheria, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 4.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1917.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in institutions in the District (b).
	All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards. 10	
All causes { Certified (c) ..	1340	200	51	48	62	58	219	305	397	367
{ Uncertified ..	14	7	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	21	1	11	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	26	1	..	11	13	1	..	..	..	7
Influenza	7	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	156	..	..	3	10	20	77	44	2	40
Tuberculous Meningitis	26	5	3	6	7	2	3	..	..	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	24	2	3	5	1	5	6	2	..	7
Cancer, malignant disease	90	..	1	..	..	..	16	43	30	25
Rheumatic Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Meningitis (See note (d))	10	2	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	1
Organic Heart Disease	100	..	..	..	2	4	17	35	42	11
Bronchitis	110	20	5	..	..	..	5	23	57	26
Pneumonia (all forms)	105	15	9	7	4	5	21	27	17	29
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	16	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (See note (e))	45	24	6	..	..	2	8	3	2	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	9
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	19	..	..	1	..	1	5	9	3	2
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	95	92	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	27	3	1	1	9	1	5	..	7	24
Suicide	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Other Defined Diseases	429	39	5	3	6	13	36	97	230	150
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	19	..	1	..	..	..	3	11	4	5
	1354	207	51	48	62	58	220	310	398	367
Sub Entries included in above figures.										
14. (a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. (a) Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Lobar Pneumonia	27	..	2	..	1	2	8	11	3	8
*Pneumonia (type not stated)	48	4	3	3	..	3	13	11	11	21

* Sub-Entries should here be made for other deaths which it is desirable to distinguish on account of their administrative importance or special interest (e.g., any deaths from Anthrax, Typhus or Glanders, which have been included under 28, "Other Defined Diseases" or deaths from pneumonia other than broncho-pneumonia which have been included under 17, *Pneumonia all forms*).

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 is used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28).

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths are in like manner excluded from column 11 of Table III.

TABLE IV.—**Infant Mortality during the year 1917.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	...	58	13	9	11	91	43	28	25	13	200
	Uncertified	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	3	2	1	14
{	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	10	2	3	3	20
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	3	3	4	15
	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	8
{	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	4	4	3	1	16
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	4	4	2	...	13
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{	Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Congenital Malformations (c)	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	9	3	2	3	...	17
{	Premature Birth	...	...	...	31	4	3	2	40	2	1	...	...	43
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	21	2	2	1	26	4	1	...	1	32
{	Other Causes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	6
	Totals	...	...	...	64	13	9	11	97	44	28	25	13	207

Nett Births in the year:—Legitimate, 2,544; Illegitimate, 91.

Nett Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 199.
 { Illegitimate Infants, 8.

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. equals the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III. for ages under one year, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 207 deaths of Infants below one year of age; this gives a mortality per thousand births of 78.5. The average mortality for the previous ten years was 91.3.

The following table shows, for the past twenty-five years, the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand births in Coventry compared with England and Wales generally :—

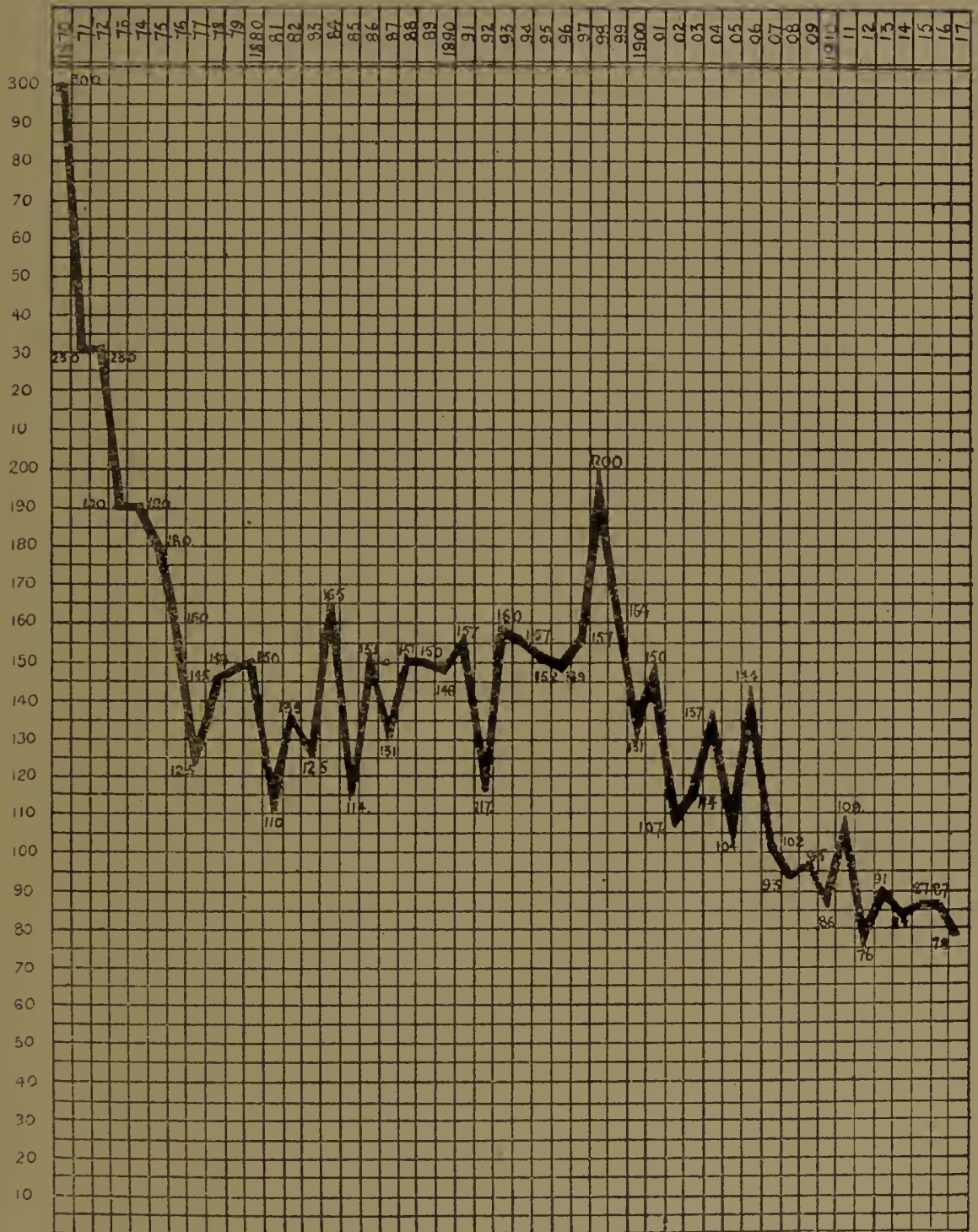
Year.	England and Wales.		Coventry.
1893	...	159	160
1894	...	137	157
1895	...	161	152
1896	...	148	149
1897	...	156	157
1898	...	161	200
1899	...	163	164
1900	...	154	131
1901	...	151	150
1902	...	133	107
1903	...	132	114
1904	...	146	137
1905	...	128	104
1906	...	133	144
1907	...	118	102
1908	...	121	93
1909	...	109	96
1910	...	106	86
1911	...	128	109
1912	...	95	76
1913	...	109	91.6
1914	...	104.8	84.6
1915	...	110.0	87.8
1916	...	91.0	87.5
1917	...	97.0	78.5

The infantile mortality of the 96 great towns (including London) was 104; that of the 148 smaller towns, 93; and that in England and Wales, 97.

HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT.

Miss Barratt, the Superintendent Health Visitor, furnishes the following Report on the work of the Health Visitors relating to Infant Welfare :—

COVENTRY INFANTILE MORTALITY CHART SINCE 1870.



“ Out of the total number of births (2,635) registered in the City, 2,008 have been visited by the Health Visitors for the first time. This visit is timed to take place about a fortnight after the birth of the infant, and the mother is helped by advice just when she is feeling the loss of her nurse or midwife. Many questions are asked by the mother when her confidence has been gained, and the Health Visitors are often greeted with words like these: ‘ I was hoping you would call soon,’ or, ‘ I’m so glad to see you, I’ve wanted to ask your advice,’ thus proving that previous help given was not forgotten, and that direct personal influence has been of use in bringing about changes for the better. Systematic home visiting can alone ensure that each mother receives the advice she needs; and that if the infant consultations were relied upon entirely, there would be many babies that escaped notice.

The following typical cases are instances of the want of knowledge among mothers regarding infants and their requirements: One infant was discovered having banana when only four months’ old; another baby of a fortnight old was found with no woollen clothing on; and another small infant, aged four weeks, was having tea forced into its mouth.

RE-VISITS.

There have been 2,403 re-visits made to infants throughout the year. The figures are smaller in proportion, owing to the fact that if the time is spent in weighing babies and giving advice at Infant Consultations, it cannot be spent in home visiting. If the re-visits are added to the total number of visits paid by mothers to the Infant Consultations (655), we may say that the number of times babies have been seen is 3,058; and 146 visits have been made to children from 1 to 5 years of age.

The objects in re-visiting are to ascertain if the baby is improving, and whether the mother is having any difficulty with the feeding; very frequently the infant has been given the bottle after the first few weeks of breast feeding; then the mother is glad of any help and advice given. One of the greatest hindrances to breast feeding at the present moment is the worry to which so many mothers have been subjected. The continued strain of the war—more married men having been taken into the army than formerly—and the difficulty in obtaining food, all make breast feeding a harder task than formerly. Artificial feeding is also

difficult, for milk is dear and scarce; thus the child that is born during the time of war has a more perilous infancy than an infant born in former years.

DEATHS.

A few enquiries have been made regarding the deaths of infants, if the illness of the child previous to its death was not known to the Health Visitor. In most cases the illness of the child was known, and all was being done that could possibly be done.

COMFORTERS.

The bad habit of giving infants a comforter is still hard to break down. A little less than half the mothers visited are found encouraging their babies to suck a "dummy"; where such is the practice the mother is warned of the dangers that follow this undesirable habit.

COTS.

In looking back for the last ten years we can see that a great advance has been made by mothers in order to secure provision for the infant sleeping alone. The repeated advice which has been given when each baby has arrived shows its effect in the figures we are able to give this year: 90 per cent. of the mothers visited have provided, or have promised to get, either a cot or cradle for the baby to sleep in at night.

INFANT CONSULTATION CENTRE.

Owing to the fact that the Military Authorities commandeered our old premises in Hay Lane, which had been allocated for Infant Consultations when the staff vacated them for the new offices in the Council House, a room on the ground floor of the latter building has been lent temporarily by the kindness of the Electricity Department. It is open three half-days per week, from 2-30 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for mothers to bring their infants for advice and assistance. They are told which day in the week to visit, according to the district they are living in, and at the same time they see the Health Visitor for that district.

Babies are weighed, and care and thought are expended on delicate infants; where necessary the mother is advised to take her infant to a doctor or get medical aid at the Hospital. Tickets

for the out-patient department are given when the mother has expressed doubt in being able to obtain one. The Medical Officer of Health is frequently present to give advice in difficult cases.

The following are typical cases of those under our care and supervision :—

(a) An infant, aged 8 weeks, weighed 6 lbs. 14 ozs. on first visit. The mother said she was unable to get anything to suit it; advice was given with regard to its feeding; after a few weeks the infant made good progress. At 9 months old it weighed 19 lbs.

(b) An infant, aged 9 weeks, weighed 8 lbs. 13 ozs. on first visit. The mother said the baby was always vomiting. By carrying out advice given, the infant showed signs of improvement at once; at 5 months old weighed 13 lbs. 10 ozs.

Owing to the scarcity of sugar, and the irregularity with which mothers obtained it from their grocer, it was arranged, through the intervention of the Ministry of Food, that a consignment of sugar should be sent to the Council House, to be sold at cost price at the Infant Consultations to mothers whose babies were artificially fed; 6 ounces being allowed per week per child up to the age of 9 months. By this temporary arrangement many mothers were able to keep their babies well until the sugar card system came into force."

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1917.

Total number, 2,008.

	Totals.	Percentage.
Kind of feeding—		
(1) Entirely breast fed	1673	83·3
(2) Hand and breast fed	24	1·1
(3) Entirely hand fed	288	14·3
(4) Unclassified	23	1·1
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—		
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water ...	160	51·2
(2) „ „ and barley water	39	12·5
(3) „ „ with Patent Foods	42	13·4
(4) Dried Milk	41	13·1
(5) Condensed Milk	29	9·2
(6) Biscuits, bread-sop, etc. ...	1	0·3
Mode of feeding—		
(1) Boat shaped bottle	290	92·9
(2) Long Tube bottle	17	5·4
(3) Both	—	—
(4) Spoon	5	1·6
Class of house : rent—		
(1) Up to 5/-	459	22·8
(2) Above 5/- up to 8/-	1340	66·7
(3) Above 8/-	186	9·2
(4) Unclassified	23	1·1
Overcrowded Houses—		
More than two persons } No. of houses per bedroom	1088	54·1
Not classified—		
Wrong address given, or removed, or death of baby before visit ...	23	1·1
Infants sleeping in cots	1412	70·3
Promises to get cot	398	19·8
Comforters used	969	48·2

Zymotic Disease.

The deaths and death-rate from the seven principal infectious diseases are set out below :—

	Notified.	Died.	Case Fatality per cent.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	291	4	1.37
Diphtheria ...	178	26	14.60
Typhoid Fever ...	16	1	6.25
Measles ...	871	21	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	—
Diarrhœa ...	—	9	—
		62	

This corresponds to a death-rate of 0.47. The average for the previous ten years is 1.17. The proportion of this rate attributable to each of these diseases is shown below, together with a comparative statement of the similar figures for the rest of the country (except in regard to Diarrhœa, in which case the figures give the number of deaths from this cause among children under two years of age per 1,000 births).

	Coventry	England and Wales.	96 Great Towns.	148 smaller Towns.
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Diphtheria	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.13
Typhoid Fever	0.007	0.03	0.02	0.03
Measles	0.16	0.30	0.41	0.30
Whooping Cough	0.007	0.13	0.15	0.15
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. (See note above).	3.41	12.18	16.14	10.08

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases which have occurred in Coventry during the past 48 years :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diar-rhoea.
1870	1	18	15	9	84
1871	166	..	5	5	18	35	59
1872	57	..	2	8	5	15	77
1873	9	15	18	28	45
1874	11	149	5	7	45
1875	..	4	7	16	..	16	61
1876	..	9	2	30	19	25	28
1877	..	2	2	19	3	3	24
1878	..	8	8	20	14	24	47
1879	..	2	2	7	18	18	24
1880	..	3	3	36	6	10	96
1881	1	5	11	58	2	8	24
1882	..	10	2	17	17	4	18
1883	..	7	..	2	3	5	35
1884	..	5	..	3	18	29	50
1885	..	2	1	10	..	2	20
1886	..	14	..	18	49	31	49
1887	..	7	2	14	..	9	40
1888	..	3	..	6	1	14	25
1889	..	2	1	13	50	8	38
1890	..	4	5	2	1	3	45
1891	..	7	1	..	36	15	29
1892	..	9	..	..	4	4	30
1893	..	9	1	..	..	7	44
1894	1	6	3	13	54	25	15
1895	..	5	3	19	3	20	61
1896	..	12	3	9	35	8	44
1897	..	3	4	6	16	6	80
1898	..	6	5	10	29	4	131
1899	..	18	5	3	13	39	63
1900	..	6	22*	17	50	2	75
1901	..	15	31*	18	3	32	83
1902	..	6	31*	10	..	9	28
1903	3	2	34*	5	57	15	34
1904	1	1	11*	10	..	48	49
1905	..	6	13*	1	60	1	31
1906	..	4	12*	5	1	38	138
1907	..	1	10*	4	20	4	34
1908	..	1	8*	7	3	20	47
1909	..	4	11*	24	67	29	18
1910	..	5	15*	25	6	10	16
1911	..	1	17*	30	66	30	51
1912	30*	17	52	34	6
1913	..	2	33*	2	9	22	21
1914	..	2	12*	6	25	15	24
1915	..	5	37*	14	87	13	16
1916	..	1	49*	6	42	45	14
1917	..	1	26*	4	21	1	9

* The Deaths from Membranous Croup are here included.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Advantage is being taken of the facilities afforded by your Council to medical men to obtain bacteriological assistance in the diagnosis of infectious disease. The total number of specimens examined is given below.

		Samples sent.	Result positive.	Result negative.	
Typhoid Fever	...	28	13	13	} 2, unsatisfactory results
Diphtheria	...	1196	287	909	
Phthisis	...	193	44	149	
Conjunctival Discharge		1	—	1	
Syphilis	...	152	62	70	} 17, partial positives 3, unsatisfactory
		1570	406	1142	

Of the above specimens 280 diphtheria swabs were sent from the City Hospital, and 121 Wassermann samples from the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Nine deaths were registered as due to Epidemic Enteritis and ten to Diarrhœa not returned as infective. Reference to the table on page 32 will show how this figure compares with previous years. In this table deaths from such ill-defined causes as Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, etc., are not included.

Measles.

Twenty-one deaths were registered as due to Measles. All of these, with four exceptions, were among children under five years of age.

In 1915 an Order of the Local Government Board made Measles and German Measles notifiable diseases. During 1917 there were 871 cases notified.

Of the total above given, 841 were classed as Measles, and 30 as German Measles or Rubella.

Of these 871 notifications received, all were from medical men, except in 11 instances, when the notifications came from parents or others. These latter cases were visited by the Health Visitors.

Four hundred and thirty-one cases of Measles among school children were visited by the School Nurses.

MEASLES, 1890—1917.

Year.	Population.	No. of cases notified.	No. of deaths.	Mortality per 10,000 of the population.
1890	49,500	..	1	0.20
1891	52,724	1,341	36	6.82
1892	54,000	332	4	0.74
1893	54,700	39	..	..
1894	55,300	2,353	54	9.76
1895	56,000	116	3	0.53
1896	59,151	1,205	35	5.91
1897	61,234	..	16	2.61
1898	61,555	..	29	4.71
1899	61,796	..	13	2.10
1900	70,075	..	50	7.13
1901	70,300	..	3	0.42
1902	73,000	..	..	..
1903	75,700	..	57	7.52
1904	77,500	..	..	..
1905	81,000	..	60	7.40
1906	83,900	..	1	0.11
1907	87,000	..	20	2.29
1908	91,000	..	3	0.32
1909	93,500	..	67	7.16
1910	102,000	..	6	0.58
1911	107,287	..	66	6.15
1912	111,166	..	52	4.67
1913	115,064	..	9	0.78
1914	119,003	..	25	2.10
1915	122,982	..	87	7.07
1916	127,089	2,432	42	3.22
1917	130,000	871	21	1.61

Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and ninety-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and four deaths were registered as due to this disease. A reference to the table on page 35 shows the comparison of these figures with those of other years.

A reference to the table on page 22 will show that the cases occurred all over the City.

Two hundred and twenty-six of the notified cases were removed to the City Hospital, that is, 77.6 per cent. were so removed.

**Comparison of Scarlet Fever Cases, Removals to Isolation Hospital,
and Deaths from Scarlet Fever.**

Year.	Estimated Population	Total No. of cases notified.	No. of deaths regist'rd	Fatality per cent.	No. of cases treated in Hospital	Attack rate per 1000pop- ulation.	Per- centage removed to Hospital	Mortality per 1000 popula- tion.	Average Mortality per 10,000.
1870	37,300	..	1848	7.29
1871	37,670	..	5	..	..	..	..	.13
1872	38,100	..	8	..	..	..	..	.20
1873	38,450	..	15	..	..	..	..	.39
1874	38,950	..	149	..	..	..	..	3.82
1875	39,446	..	16	..	12	..	..	.40
1876	39,890	..	30	..	22	..	..	.75
1877	40,344	..	19	..	36	..	..	.47
1878	40,778	..	20	..	34	..	..	.49
1879	41,222	..	7	..	46	..	..	.16
1880	41,666	..	36	..	9086	4.03
1881	42,111	..	58	..	156	..	..	1.37
1882	42,750	..	17	..	47	..	..	.39
1883	44,000	..	2	..	26	..	..	.04
1884	44,500	..	3	..	30	..	..	.06
1885	45,000	..	10	..	97	..	..	.22
1886	45,500	..	18	..	84	..	..	.39
1887	46,500	..	14	..	142	..	..	.32
1888	47,500	..	6	..	162	..	..	.12
1889	48,500	..	13	..	176	..	..	.26
1890	49,500	67	2	3.0	58	1.35	86.5	.04	1.04
1891	52,724	42	0	.0	37	.79	88.0	.0	
1892	54,000	38	0	.0	27	.70	71.0	.0	
1893	54,700	33	0	.0	25	.60	75.7	.0	
1894	55,300	385	13	3.3	319	6.96	82.8	.23	
1895	56,000	439	19	4.3	408	7.66	92.9	.33	
1896	59,151	313	9	2.9	288	5.29	94.2	.15	
1897	61,234	221	6	2.7	216	3.60	97.7	.09	
1898	61,555	278	10	3.6	266	4.5	95.3	.16	
1899	61,796	198	3	1.6	183	3.0	97.3	.04	
1900	70,075	637	17	2.5	609	9.09	95.6	.24	1.24
1901	70,300	781	18	2.3	384	11.1	49.1	.25	
1902	73,000	245	10	4.0	211	3.3	86.1	.13	
1903	75,700	121	5	4.1	110	1.6	90.9	.06	
1904	77,500	222	10	4.5	197	3.0	88.7	.13	
1905	81,000	249	1	.4	225	3.0	90.3	.01	
1906	83,900	312	5	1.6	286	3.7	91.6	.06	
1907	87,000	247	4	1.6	229	2.8	92.5	.04	
1908	91,000	238	7	2.9	225	2.6	94.5	.07	
1909	93,500	704	24	3.4	566	7.5	80.3	.25	
1910	102,000	1201	25	2.0	877	11.7	73.0	.24	1.13
1911	107,287	1342	30	2.2	971	12.5	72.3	.28	
1912	111,166	681	17	2.4	555	6.1	81.4	.15	
1913	115,064	244	2	0.82	236	2.1	96.3	.01	
1914	119,003	652	6	0.92	520	5.4	79.7	.05	
1915	122,982	656	14	2.13	530	5.3	80.7	.11	
1916	127,089	395	6	1.51	312	3.1	79.4	.04	
1917	130,000	291	4	1.37	226	2.2	77.6	.03	

Small Pox.

No cases of Small Pox were notified during the year.

Vaccination.

The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer for the past five years :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths Unvaccinat'd	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinat'd	Percentage Vaccinated
1913	2999	271	819	1983	27·3
1914	3203	189	545	2450	17·0
1915	2936	176	650	2235	22·1
1916	2996	249	686	2061	22·9
1917	2738	154	360	2224	13·0

Declarations made of Conscientious Objection.

1913	...	...	...	1874
1914	...	...	...	2067
1915	...	...	...	1867
1916	...	...	...	1946
1917	...	...	...	1830

It will be seen that this community is becoming largely an unvaccinated one.

Typhoid Fever.

There were sixteen cases notified as Typhoid Fever; ten of these were admitted to the City Hospital, and two to Nursing Homes; one of the former proved to be not Typhoid Fever. One death was attributed to this disease.

Diphtheria.

During the year 178 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and 26 deaths were registered as due to it.

The table opposite shows how these figures compare with those of previous years.

Serum is provided free of cost by your Sanitary Committee, and is used in the large majority of cases.

Comparison of the Fatality, Incidence, and Mortality of Diphtheria in different years.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths Registr'd.	Fatality per cent.	No. of Cases Treated in Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1000 Popula- tion.	Per- centage removed to Hospital.	Mortality per 1000 Popula- tion.
1890	49,500	15	6	40.0	..	0.30	..	0.120
1891	52,724	14	4	28.5	..	0.26	..	0.075
1892	54,000	19	2	10.5	..	0.35	..	0.037
1893	54,700	10	2	20.0	..	0.18	..	0.036
1894	55,300	21	5	23.8	..	0.38	..	0.090
1895	56,000	12	6	50.0	..	0.21	..	0.100
1896	59,151	17	6	35.3	..	0.28	..	0.100
1897	61,234	25	10	40.0	..	0.40	..	0.160
1898	61,555	33	15	45.4	..	0.53	..	0.240
1899	61,796	53	16	30.2	..	0.85	..	0.250
1900	70,075	66	22	33.3	..	0.94	..	0.310
1901	70,300	139	31	22.1	4	1.97	2.8	0.440
1902	73,000	136	31	22.8	3	1.86	2.2	0.420
1903	75,700	127	34	26.7	1	1.67	0.7	0.450
1904	77,500	78	11	14.1	4	1.00	5.1	0.140
1905	81,000	67	13	19.4	3	0.82	4.4	0.160
1906	83,900	59	12	20.3	7	0.70	11.8	0.140
1907	87,000	43	10	23.2	1	0.49	2.3	0.110
1908	91,000	108	8	7.4	9	1.18	8.3	0.087
1909	93,500	121	11	9.0	8	1.20	6.6	0.110
1910	102,000	104	15	14.4	2	1.02	1.9	0.147
1911	107,287	161	17	10.5	13	1.50	8.0	0.158
1912	111,166	216	30	13.8	8	1.94	3.7	0.269
1913	115,064	187	33	17.6	20	1.62	10.7	0.286
1914	119,003	135	12	8.8	9	1.13	6.6	0.010
1915	122,982	209	37	17.7	31	1.69	14.8	0.300
1916	127,089	343	49	14.2	76	2.69	22.1	0.385
1917	130,000	178	26	14.6	34	1.36	19.1	0.200

Whooping Cough.

Notifications were received from Head Teachers of Schools as to 28 alleged cases of this disease occurring in the homes of children, and one death was recorded.

Erysipelas.

Fifty-four cases of this disease were notified, and one death was attributed to it.

Puerperal Fever.

Six cases of this disease were notified; one death was registered as due to it. A comparison of these figures with those of previous years is given on page 53.

When notified, these cases are visited by the Health Visitors who report about them, and also give advice concerning the disinfection of those in attendance before attending other cases.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

There were 41 Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year. Out of these 5 have acted only as Maternity Nurses, taking perhaps one or two midwifery cases during the twelve months, and one sent in a request that her name be removed from the roll of the Central Midwives' Board.

The formal inspection of Midwives is now undertaken by the Superintendent Health Visitor, when the books, bags and appliances are seen, and advice given regarding new rules or details occurring in their practice. Visits numbering 109 have been made to Midwives in their own homes, besides several interviews which have taken place at the Council House when a Midwife has made enquiry regarding some doubtful point in her work. The Health Visitors have made 30 other visits relating to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or Puerperal Fever, making 139 visits altogether.

The Midwives' registers show that 2,301 cases have been attended during the year; of these, 190 have occurred outside the City area, leaving 2,111 cases as having taken place in Coventry. Out of these, 218 have been Doctors' cases, where a Midwife has been in attendance as well. This leaves 1,893 cases attended by Midwives of the total number of births occurring within the City, 2,635.

There have been received 327 forms of sending for medical help during the year (see accompanying table); 7 notifications of death occurring before medical aid could be obtained; 6 notifications of liability to be a source of infection; and 1 for laying-out a dead body. Letters numbering 26 have been sent to Midwives during 1917; three of which have been letters of caution with regard to failure in carrying out the rules of the Central Midwives' Board. Three visits have also been made by the Superintendent Health Visitor with regard to the same offence and a verbal caution given.

LECTURES TO MIDWIVES.

With the view to helping Midwives in practice in Coventry to keep in touch with the latest methods of procedure, the Sanitary Committee arranged for a post-graduate course of lectures to be given in the autumn, open to any Midwife to attend whose name was on the roll of the Central Midwives' Board.

Four lectures were given by Dr. Harman Brown in the Technical Institute (Lecture Theatre), and were much appreciated by the Midwives.

The causes for sending for medical help were as follows:—

<i>For the Mother.</i>	<i>For the Child.</i>
Prolonged Labour.. .. 66	Inflammation of the Eyes .. 35
Lacerated Perineum 65	Debility of Child 25
Adherent Placenta or Membranes 27	Rash 4
Hæmorrhage 16	Convulsions 3
Abnormal Presentation 16	Jaundice 2
Premature Birth 14	Cleft Palate 1
Abortion or threatened Abortion 6	Circumcision 1
Eclampsia 4	Other Causes 8
Rise of Temperature 5	
Exhaustion 4	
Breech Presentation 3	
Contracted Pelvis.. .. 3	
Purulent Discharge 3	
White Leg or pain in leg .. 3	
Prolapse of Cord 2	
Abdominal Pain 1	
Varicose Veins 1	
Placenta Prævia 1	
Œdema 1	
Mammary Abscess 1	
Other Causes 4	

Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis.

Two cases of Acute Poliomyelitis and none of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified.

No. 1.—Complete recovery. No paralysis.

No. 2.—Recovery, with partial paralysis of left side—left arm and left foot.

Tuberculosis.

The table on page 42 shows that there were registered 156 deaths as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 50 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified under the Regulations of the Local Government Board is set out in the table on page 41.

The routine steps taken locally to combat this disease have been dealt with in previous reports.

The following table is drawn up on the lines recommended by the late Dr. Bulstrode, of the Local Government Board, showing the position, so far as "remaining well" is concerned, of those patients who have gone from Coventry to Sanatoria :—

PATIENTS.

Year of Admission.	No. Admitted.	Left Coventry, unable to trace.	Known to be Remaining well at end of year.								
			1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
1909	19	...	11	10	8	7	5	4	4	4	3
1910	20	...	...	12	13	10	7	5	6	5	4
1911	23	3	...	...	15	16	12	9	11	9	9
1912	46	3	...	...	...	19	23	21	19	21	14
1913	60	12	...	...	...	...	33	38	35	30	26
1914	119	21	...	...	...	...	...	43	63	54	42
1915	139	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	81	81
1916	194	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	111
1917	179*	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
	799	83									394

Out of the total (394) remaining well at the end of the year, 390 are said to be at work daily, or in the case of children at school.

* Out of this number (179) there were 22 patients in Sanatoria on December 31st, 1917.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Summary of Notifications received during year 1917.

Age Periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B.†				Number of Notifications on Form C.			
	* Primary Notifications.													Total Notifications, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).				Total Notifications, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).		Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.				Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.		
Pulmonary, Males ..	8	25	16	23	36	51	31	9	6	2	207	398	398	..	1	2	3	3	9	73	
" Females ..	2	17	29	39	34	87	48	38	15	2	311	262	262	..	1	3	4	4	24	124	
Non-Pulmonary, Males..	3	6	11	3	6	5	2	1	..	..	43	43	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Females:	4	10	2	5	4	5	4	1	1	..	36	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included among the "pulmonary" returns only.

All notifications on Form **D** are disregarded in preparing this return.
* PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been previously notified in the area is regarded as duplicate.

† A School Medical Inspector is required to notify on Form **B** all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have previously been notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form **A** in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification of the same case occurs on Form **A**, and all notifications on Form **A**, whether duplicate or not, are to be included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form **B**, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form **B**, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form **C** made by the Medical Officers of Sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations, are entered in this column.

Deaths from Tuberculosis during the last 44 years.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Phthisis.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Totals.	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	Averages Tuberculosis Death Rates.
1874*	39,000	38	1.94	12	50	2.56	2.53
1875	39,446	83	2.14	34	117	2.96	
1876	39,890	70	1.76	22	92	2.30	
1877	40,344	66	1.63	29	95	2.35	
1878	40,778	84	2.06	13	97	2.37	
1879	41,222	89	2.15	22	111	2.68	2.15
1880	41,666	78	1.87	36	114	2.74	
1881	42,111	65	1.54	28	93	2.20	
1882	42,750	62	1.47	22	84	1.96	
1883	44,000	74	1.78	15	89	2.02	
1884	44,500	82	1.84	18	100	2.24	1.93
1885	45,000	72	1.60	16	88	1.74	
1886	45,500	60	1.31	13	73	1.60	
1887	46,500	70	1.50	25	95	2.04	
1888	47,500	61	1.28	15	76	1.60	
1889	48,500	103	2.12	11	114	2.33	1.82
1890	49,500	91	1.84	21	112	2.26	
1891	52,724	78	1.47	14	92	1.74	
1892	54,000	79	1.46	33	112	2.07	
1893	54,700	70	1.28	30	100	1.82	
1894	55,300	73	1.32	32	105	1.88	1.72
1895	56,000	70	1.25	27	97	1.73	
1896	59,151	86	1.45	19	105	1.78	
1897	61,234	69	1.12	33	102	1.66	
1898	61,555	64	1.03	28	92	1.49	
1899	61,796	85	1.37	29	114	1.84	1.51
1900	70,075	105	1.49	36	141	2.01	
1901	70,300	83	1.18	35	118	1.67	
1902	73,000	81	1.10	39	120	1.64	
1903	75,700	87	1.15	43	130	1.71	
1904	77,500	78	1.00	30	108	1.39	1.39
1905	81,000	75	0.92	29	104	1.28	
1906	83,900	88	1.04	40	128	1.51	
1907	87,000	108	1.24	42	150	1.72	
1908	91,000	120	1.31	41	161	1.76	
1909	93,500	97	1.03	37	134	1.43	1.56
1910	102,000	88	0.87	49	137	1.35	
1911	107,287	87	0.80	30	117	1.08	
1912	111,166	115	1.03	34	149	1.34	
1913	115,064	140	1.21	36	170	1.52	
1914	119,003	150	1.26	30	180	1.51	1.56
1915	122,982	152	1.23	39	191	1.55	
1916	127,089	156	1.22	41	197	1.55	
1917	130,000	156	1.20	50	206	1.58	

* Latter half of year only.

REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Dr. J. Mc G. Williams reports as follows :—

“ In 1917 there was a marked increase in the attendances of patients at the Dispensary. This is due to an increased number of new cases, to the extension of Dispensary Treatment, and to

the fuller supervision and more frequent examination of the cases. The number of new cases in 1916 was 292, and in 1917 367. In addition 26 new cases and 2 old cases were visited at home. This gives a total of 393 new cases in Coventry. 29 were found to be suffering from other diseases, and are only included in the first two tables.

The Dispensary is open from 7 to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, and 2 to 5 p.m. on Fridays. New cases, and others, are seen by appointment on any day.

The following tables give information regarding old and new cases seen at the Dispensary or at their own homes:—

New Patients—

Insured Males	210	} 393
Uninsured Males	...	...	51
Insured Females	...	...	68
Uninsured Females	...	...	64
Pulmonary	350	} 393
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	14
Not Tubercular	...	...	29

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1917.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1917.	Total.
Insured ..	18	19	37
Uninsured ..	9	26	35
			} 72

Total attendances of patients ... 2,162

Attendances of County patients ... 240

Stage of Disease (New Cases). Turban Gerhardt.

Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Non-Pulmonary.	Not Tubercular.	Total.
230	76	36	22	29	393

Age Periods (New Cases).

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	Over 40.	Total.
4	26	40	57	54	60	43	40	40	364

Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhoea.	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
157	114	46	47	364

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

Near Relatives.	Distant Relatives.	No Relatives Tubercular.	Total.
75	34	255	364

During 1917, 46 patients were sent to Winsley Sanatorium, near Bath. Of these, 40 were insured and 6 uninsured. 132 patients were admitted to Bramcote Sanatorium, near Nuneaton, 87 insured and 45 uninsured.

The average length of stay at Winsley was 5.92 weeks, and at Bramcote 6.08 weeks, giving an average of 6 weeks for the two. Twelve patients had twelve weeks (or more) institutional treatment, and 53 had eight weeks each in one of the Sanatoria.

173 cases were examined soon after their discharge from Winsley and Bramcote Sanatoria. The condition of their lungs is given below. In practically every case the general health had improved.

Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Total.
29	85	43	16	173

267 cases of twelve months' duration and over were examined with a view to ascertain their working capacity : these cases were not selected in any way. The particulars were taken during the annual re-examinations of the old cases.

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but able for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	Total.
197	19	51	267
73%	7%	20%	

Dispensary Treatment is being extended as much as possible; but, naturally, this must be somewhat curtailed during present conditions. In 1916, 27 new cases had this form of treatment, while in 1917 the number was 45.

Contacts.—Though no routine examination of contacts has yet been possible, 54 were sent by their doctors for examination during 1917. Thirty were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis, 9 were not tubercular, and 15 are under observation, being doubtful cases. The examination of contacts is most important. The chances of infection in the homes of consumptives are small where rigid and proper precautions are taken; but, too often, patients after a time become careless, and infect other members of their household.

Children.—67 children (up to 16 years) attended the Dispensary in 1917. 62 were pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary; 36 were boys and 31 girls. The pulmonary cases are classified into Stage I. (35), Stage II. (20), and Stage III. (3), not tubercular (4).

On the whole children respond well to treatment except when in an advanced stage. The child has an advantage over the adult in that it is in the period of growth and development. The body cells react best in children because they have not been injured by excesses or by various poisons which may be taken into the body later. Infected children are often stunted in growth. They have less power of endurance than normal healthy children, and they cannot carry on their school work properly, nor can they run about and play as other children do. This general weakness is frequently seen among children of tuberculous parents who have been exposed to mass infection and have contracted the disease. If tuberculosis is contracted early in life it may remain latent till adolescence, when the symptoms become more exaggerated.

If children, especially children of poor physique, are to be kept free from the dangers of tuberculosis (and by this I mean mass infection, for it is nearly impossible to prevent slight infection, and perhaps not even desirable) they must be kept in good general health. They must have sufficient, or rather abundant, food. Stuffy rooms are to be avoided and an outdoor life encouraged. A variety in diet is to be recommended, as the same food repeated week by week soon tires a child's palate. I have found that this question is an important one, and cases of early infection that are not doing well are generally found to be suffering from

errors of diet and bad hygienic surroundings. It is easy to theorise, and lay down dietetic rules, but when one comes to actual practice it is difficult to carry them out. There is the present high cost of living, the scarcity of foods, the poverty of certain cases, and the carelessness or ignorance of parents and guardians to contend with.

Teeth.—It is most important for the tuberculous to have their mouths in proper order just as it is for others. No one can be healthy while suffering from oral sepsis. 160 cases out of a total of 364 had more than four teeth decayed and 46 had pyorrhœa alveolaris. Forty-seven had complete or partial dentures, the other teeth, if any, being good. Dental treatment (extractions) is now given at Bramcote Sanatorium, and it is expected that great benefit will result. The Coventry Insurance Committee gives this treatment where possible and necessary, and supplied five cases with dentures.

Family History of Tuberculosis.—A positive history of tuberculosis in near relatives (parents, husbands, wives, brothers, sisters) was found in 75 cases. In more distant relatives (grand-parents, uncles, aunts, cousins) it was found in 34 cases; while 255 had no family history of tuberculosis. Some of these cases are not counted as contacts, because they were not in contact with previous cases at this Dispensary. The majority came here as new cases. It is difficult to obtain an accurate family history. People often do not know the cause of relative's deaths; and sometimes cases of tuberculosis go on for months, or even years, before they consult a doctor. They are generally said to be suffering from "colds" or bronchitis.

Tuberculin.—I continued to use tuberculin in a somewhat limited degree last year. The results in the few surgical cases were good. Some of the pulmonary cases also did well. I noticed that there is, apparently, a difference in strength in different bottles of the same brand of tuberculin now obtainable. This is apt to upset one's calculations and results, and as far as possible the supply should be obtained from one maker. One result of this difference in strength has been to make the Von Pirquet cutaneous reaction somewhat unreliable. It has a certain value when taken in consideration with other tests, but it does not do to pronounce an individual free from tubercle just because this test is negative.

After Care.—At the beginning of this year I started what might be called an Employment and Financial Aid Bureau for consumptives. It had been apparent for a long time that many patients, on being discharged from Sanatoria, are unable to continue their previous work, and have difficulty in finding other employment. It had also been found that patients in the advanced stages of the disease are in poor circumstances, and in need of financial help for food and clothes. It was, of course, impossible to attempt to organise a complete after-care scheme under present circumstances, but it was thought advisable to make a small beginning. The question of efficient after-care is a most important one, and bears directly on the future health of the country. Closely connected with it is the problem of prevention. It is well known that every case of open tuberculosis is a focus of infection and a danger to healthy persons, though, with proper care, this danger can be reduced to a minimum.

Farm colonies are very much before the public at the present time. They are no doubt very useful, but they do not completely solve the problem of after-care. There are many other points to be considered. A properly arranged colony is a great adjunct to an after-care scheme, and no scheme would be complete without the colony. The high wages prevailing at the present time in munition factories prevent many people taking up outdoor employment who otherwise would. They are loth to give up their work there to go on the land, or to take up one of the other outdoor occupations at a much reduced wage.

In order to find work for those who really wanted to take advantage of the advice given at the Dispensary, and were unable to do so because they could not come directly in contact with employers, we got in touch with the following :—

(a) The Labour Exchange. There are usually vacancies here for all sorts of work, much of it eminently suited to early consumptives.

(b) Various Industrial and Commercial Firms in Coventry. It has been found that many firms are generous to their tubercular employees and willing to give suitable work where possible.

(c) Private Persons, who may be interested in particular cases.

(d) Various Charitable Organisations, who made grants of money for extra nourishment during 1917, amounting to £9 9s. 6d. in all.

(e) The Local Pensions Committee. Assistance has been given by this Committee, viz., adjusting pensions, making grants, and finding work.

(f) The Coventry Insurance Committee helps insured persons where possible.

Sums amounting to £7 15s. od. were given by various factories in Coventry to tubercular employees, and four grants of weekly sums were made. The latter go on as long as the patients need the money.

The following table shows what was done in 1917 :—

Applications for help	76
Suitable employment found	14
Financial help	19
Increased pensions	5
Clothing supplied	8
Sent to Open Air Schools, Homes and Sanatoria ...	5
Arrangements for admission to Infirmary	1
Spinal carriage supplied	1
Special nursing arrangements	7
Applications withdrawn	9
Nothing done for various reasons	7
	<hr/> 76 <hr/>

Any small success that we may have attained in this work is due to Nurse Shaw's interest in the welfare of necessitous cases, and to her energy in obtaining the requisite help. I wish to thank all employers, charitable societies and benevolent individuals who have helped these cases by gifts of money or clothing.

The Tuberculosis Nurse paid 554 visits to patients' homes during 1917.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Tuberculosis Nurse and my two clerks for their good work throughout the year, and for their help in the preparation of this report."

Venereal Diseases.

The arrangements made by the Coventry City Council to comply with the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, are as follows :—

Article I.—Arrangements have been made with the Lister Institute for enabling any medical practitioner practising in the area of the Council, to obtain, at the cost of the Council, a scientific report on any material which the medical practitioner may submit from a patient suspected to be suffering from venereal disease.

Article II. (1)—A Scheme has been submitted to the Local Government Board (*a*) for the treatment at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital of persons suffering from venereal disease. The out-patient clinic is held weekly on Thursdays at 10 a.m., and is in the charge of Dr. A. Hawley as Medical Officer.* No out-patient ticket is required. Medical practitioners may obtain from the Medical Officer of the Clinic reports concerning the treatment any of their patients may have undergone, with suggestions as to continued treatment, or may consult with the Medical Officer at the Clinic respecting any patient suffering from or suspected to be suffering from venereal disease. If the patient is prevented by reason of health from attending at the out-patient Clinic, the Medical Officer of the Clinic may consult with the medical practitioner at the patient's home at the expense of the patient, and (*b*) for supplying medical practitioners with Salvarsan or its substitutes for the treatment and prevention of venereal disease at the cost of the Council, under Regulations laid down by the Local Government Board.

Article II. (2).—Arrangements have been made at the Hospital to ensure that all information in regard to any persons treated shall be regarded as confidential.

Article III.—The Scheme has been approved by the Local Government Board.

(* A further Clinic on Saturdays, at 2 p.m., has now been arranged.)

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Annual Return by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

Return relating to persons residing in the City who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital during the year ending on the 31st December, 1917.

1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—	Males.	Females.
Suffering from syphilis	83	45
" " soft chancre	2	—
" " gonorrhœa	21	8
Not suffering from venereal disease	8	5
TOTAL ..	114	58
2. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—		
Soft chancre	2	—
Gonorrhœa	10	6
TOTAL ..	12	6
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—		
Syphilis	20	10
4. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were:—		
Suffering from syphilis	343	269
" " soft chancre	7	—
" " gonorrhœa	92	26
Not found to be suffering from venereal disease ..	8	5
TOTAL ..	450	300
5. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—		
Syphilis	500	306
Gonorrhœa	35	—
TOTAL ..	535	306
6. Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes ..	12	8
7. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given:—	Number of doses.	
Name of drug dose gr. 30 } ..	71	
Kharsivan " 40 } ..		
" 60 } ..		
Galyl " 30 } ..	274	
" 40 } ..		
Novarsenobillon " 30 } ..	52	
" 45 } ..		
" 60 } ..		
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—		
(a) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at this Centre:—	Number.	
For detection of spirochetes	50	
" " gonococci	27	
TOTAL ..	77	
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory:—		
For Wassermann reaction	81	

Cancer.

Ninety deaths were registered as due to different forms of malignant disease. The classification of the parts affected, and the ages at death, are set out in the extended schedule on page 87.

Alcoholism.

One death was attributed to Alcoholism; 4 others were ascribed to Cirrhosis of the Liver; this disease is generally caused by Alcoholism.

Other Causes of Death.

I am appending to this report an extended schedule of the causes of, and ages at death, of those deaths properly belonging to the City which occurred during the year. This gives more detailed information as regards the causes of death than the table on page 23. Thirty deaths were attributed to accident or negligence or other forms of violence, etc., including three suicidal deaths.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were 14 uncertified deaths during the year, or 1.03 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

					Percentages of Total Deaths Uncertified.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	1.5
96 Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	...	0.9
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	...	1.8
London	...	...	...	...	0.1

Still Births.

No system of registration of still-births exists in this country. Under the Notification of Births Act, still-births (after a certain period of gestation) are notifiable. During the year 12 cases were notified by medical men, and 89 by midwives. Also there are no legal requirements as to the disposal of the bodies of still-born infants. The Superintendent of the Cemeteries kindly furnishes me each month with a record of those that are buried at the

Coventry Cemeteries; from these it appears that 124 bodies of infants said to have been still-born were buried in the Cemeteries during the year; of these, 57 were certified by medical men as having been still-born, and 67 by midwives. Of these, 5 were born outside the City.

Inquests.

Ninety-four inquests appear to have been held during the year. These include 14 deaths in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and 12 others of non-residents; also 4 military deaths, and one interned enemy alien. In 35 instances the death was attributed to disease. In the others the originating cause, as indicated by the verdicts, was as follows:—Burns and scalds, 1; suicide, 3; accidents, 15; overlaying, 2; asphyxia, due to drowning, 2; asphyxia, 2; exposure, 1; inattention after birth, 1; gas poisoning, 2.

Comparison of Prevalence of Sickness and Death from Infectious Diseases.

Year.	Small Pox.		Erysipelas.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1890	0	0	56	3	5	5	10	1	67	2	30	4	2	2	...	1
1891	0	0	34	5	8	1	6	3	42	0	34	7	4	4	1341	36
1892	1	0	59	3	1	0	18	2	38	0	53	9	2	4	332	4
1893	30	0	145	7	6	1	4	1	30	0	40	9	9	7	39	0
1894	22	1	109	2	14	3	7	2	385	13	14	6	5	2	2353	54
1895	0	0	84	3	6	3	6	3	439	19	49	5	9	3	116	3
1896	3	0	74	2	16	3	1	3	313	9	59	12	12	9	1205	35
1897	0	0	72	4	14	4	11	6	221	6	25	3	2	1	...	16
1898	0	0	53	0	20	5	13	10	278	10	53	6	10	8	...	29
1899	0	0	60	2	38	5	15	11	188	3	126	18	7	3	...	13
1900	0	0	71	1	42	12	24	10	637	17	48	6	14	7	...	50
1901	2	0	92	3	122	26	17	5	781	18	141	15	22	10	...	3
1902	4	0	66	3	129	28	7	3	245	10	60	6	11	4	...	0
1903	71	3	43	1	113	27	14	7	121	5	15	2	5	0	...	57
1904	5	1	67	5	74	10	4	1	222	10	24	1	9	5	...	0
1905	1	0	95	5	56	8	11	5	249	1	21	6	4	4	...	60
1906	0	0	58	3	56	12	3	0	312	5	12	3	9	3	...	1
1907	0	0	59	2	38	8	5	2	247	4	4	1	5	0	...	20
1908	0	0	44	3	101	8	7	0	238	7	11	1	2	1	...	3
1909	0	0	79	3	121	11	0	0	704	24	16	4	4	1	...	67
1910	1	0	70	3	101	15	3	0	1201	25	20	5	8	4	...	6
1911	0	0	70	2	161	17	0	0	1342	30	27	1	6	1	...	66
1912	0	0	84	0	216	30	1	1	681	17	24	0	4	3	...	52
1913	0	0	48	1	187	33	0	0	244	2	10	2	10	4	...	9
1914	0	0	74	5	135	12	1	0	652	6	15	2	13	6	...	25
1915	0	0	89	2	204	37	5	0	656	14	7	5	7	2	...	87
1916	0	0	53	1	341	49	2	0	395	6	11	1	8	0	2433	42
1917	0	0	54	1	178	26	0	0	291	4	16	1	6	1	871	21

Weekly Returns of Infectious Disease.

WEEK ENDING.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis	Measles.
1917.												
January 6	..	8	8	1	..	1	10	..	1	..	..	201
" 13	..	3	7	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	149
" 20	..	3	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	126
" 27	..	3	3	..	..	2	5	1	1	..	..	57
February 3	..	2	6	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	75
" 10	..	6	13	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	45
" 17	..	3	12	1	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	68
" 24	..	3	10	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	21
March 3	..	1	1	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	26
" 10	..	2	3	1	..	..	10	3	1	..	..	16
" 17	..	2	3	1	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	19
" 24	..	5	4	..	..	2	9	..	1	..	..	13
" 31	..	3	7	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	10
April 7	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4
" 14	..	1	9	..	..	..	12	3	1	..	..	8
" 21	..	5	8	..	..	..	16	1	2	..	..	6
" 28	..	1	6	2	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	12
May 5	..	2	4	..	..	2	13	2	..	..	..	4
" 12	..	2	6	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	10
" 19	..	4	2	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	2
" 26	..	10	..	..	..	3	14	..	2	..	..	8
June 2	..	2	3	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	4
" 9	..	4	4	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	..	3
" 16	..	4	1	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	..	6
" 23	..	5	2	..	..	..	14	2	2	..	..	..
" 30	..	5	1	1	..	..	20	2	1	..	..	..
July 7	..	4	3	1	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	4
" 14	..	7	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	..
" 21	..	9	1	..	..	..	15	4	2	..	..	..
" 28	..	4	3	..	..	1	12	1	1	..	1	5
August 4	..	2	1	1	..	1	15	2	1	..	..	2
" 11	..	4	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
" 18	..	4	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
" 25	..	5	..	1	..	1	9	2	..	..	..	4
September 1	..	4	1	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	5
" 8	..	6	1	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	5
" 15	..	4	..	..	..	1	6	3	2	..	..	1
" 22	..	9	3	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	2
" 29	..	6	2	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	2
October 6	..	9	4	..	..	3	5	4	1	..	..	2
" 13	..	10	6	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	1
" 20	..	15	2	1	..	3	6	2	..	..	..	1
" 27	..	17	3	1	1	1	8	2	1	..	..	1
November 3	..	15	4	..	1	4	9	3	..	..	..	..
" 10	..	9	1	1	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	2
" 17	..	13	2	..	..	7	11	1	1	..	..	1
" 24	..	18	3	..	2	5	6	2	..	..	1	5
December 1	..	15	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2
" 8	..	1	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	1
" 15	..	5	4	..	..	2	6	2	..	..	..	1
" 22	..	7	1	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
" 29	..	4	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	5
TOTALS	..	296	180	17	6	52	521	78	28	..	2	946

The City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals.

At the City Hospital 337 patients have been under treatment. Forty-one patients were remaining in at the beginning of the year, and 296 were admitted during the year. Of this latter number, 5 were sick staff, and the remaining 291 were patients actually admitted.

Of these patients, nine were admitted from the Coventry Rural District (all Scarlet Fever), two from the Foleshill Rural District with Diphtheria, five from the Government Colony (1 Mumps, and 4 Diphtheria), and one from the Rugby Rural District with Diphtheria.

Particulars concerning the illnesses suffered from are given in the subjoined table.

Of the 44 patients admitted with Diphtheria (dealing only with the 42 who were discharged during the year), 13 (two from the Foleshill Rural District and 1 from Rugby Rural District) were admitted with a view to Tracheotomy being performed if required. Of these, 6 were operated on, 4 of whom satisfactorily recovered. In 7 instances no operation was done; 6 of these recovered. In the other 29 cases the patients were sent in for isolation purposes.

DISEASE.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1917.	Admitted during 1917.	Total	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1918.	Fatality per cent.
Scarlet Fever	38	238	276	230	4	42	1·4
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	9	9	8	1	..	11·1
Diphtheria	2	42	44	35	7	2	15·9
Mumps .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..
Catarrh (admitted as Typhoid)	..	1	1	1	..	..
Sick Staff—							
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	1	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	3	3	..	..	3	
Other Illnesses .. ..	..	2	2	2	..	..
	41	296	337	278	12	47	
	337			337			

No patients were admitted to the Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital.

The average period of stay of those patients who were admitted during the year to the City Hospital was 42.2 days.

The maximum, average, and minimum numbers of patients in the two Hospitals were as under :—

	Maximum No. of Patients.	Average No. of Patients.	Minimum No. of Patients.
City Hospital	78	34.2	17
Pinley Hospital	—	—	—

The current expenses of the City Hospital during the last financial year, ending 31st March, 1917, amounted to £5,069 13s. 4d.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £238 1s. 10d.

During the same time the sum of £200 12s. 6d. was received on account of the admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside districts, etc.

The current quarterly expenses of the two Hospitals in 1917 were as under :—

		City Hospital.				Pinley Hospital.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1st Quarter	...	1,186	16	2	...	55	8	2
2nd Quarter	...	648	11	0	...	28	8	8
3rd Quarter	...	625	12	5	...	1	18	3
4th Quarter	...	802	14	5	...	36	8	8
		<hr/> £3,263 14 0				<hr/> £122 3 9		

For the City Hospital, the sum above stated for maintenance expenses, divided among the average number of patients, amounts to 36s. 8d. per head per week.

The average sum expended per week during the year for diet amounted to £19 19s. 10½d.; this, divided among the average number of patients and boarded staff, comes to 6s. 8d. each per week, or the cost of diet for each boarded person was 11¼d. per day.

Disinfecting and Ambulance Station.

The following figures represent the work that has been done in connection with the Disinfection and Ambulance Station :—

Visits paid to houses where infectious disease was suspected or notified—1,488.

Patients removed to the City Hospital—289.

Patients removed to the Pinley Hospital—0.

Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying—707.

Steam disinfecting apparatus used 250 times.

Articles disinfected by steam—13,514 (including 1,862 articles from the Military Authorities).

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, has been carried out when necessary.

Schools.

As, in this City, the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, the two annual reports are issued together, and some amount of repetition is thereby avoided. (See page 99 and seq.).

Under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, the person in charge of any school or department of a school is required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health when it is known that a scholar is suffering from an infectious disease. All known schools and departments of schools are supplied with stamped addressed forms for this purpose by your Sanitary Committee, and on page 58 is given a table of the notifications received during the year.

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Ring- worm.	Mumps.	Diphtheria	Measles.	Skin Disease.	Itch.	Phthisis.	Miscel- laneous.	TOTALS.
Broad Street, Boys ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" Girls ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Centaur Road, Boys..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls ..	..	1	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
" Infants ..	2	3	..	..	3	..	85	..	..	..	..	93
Cheylesmore Boys ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	7
" Girls ..	..	..	1	..	30	..	1	1	..	..	..	33
" Infants ..	..	5	1	2	7	1	19	5	..	..	..	40
Earlsdon, Sen. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
" Infants ..	2	1	2	..	5	..	69	12	..	..	..	91
Edgewick, Sen. ..	..	11	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	16
" Infants ..	12	9	5	..	63	4	8	..	..	..	..	101
Fredk. Bird, Boys ..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	10
" Girls ..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	11
" Infants ..	..	6	..	1	1	..	36	..	..	..	..	44
John Gulson, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Infants ..	1	1	2	..	23	2	33	..	..	..	..	62
Little Heath ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Paradise ..	3	43	4	4	25	11	29	1	..	..	4	124
Radford, Sen. ..	..	16	2	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	28
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lane, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
South Street, Boys ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Girls ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Spon Street Boys ..	..	..	3	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	9
" Girls ..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	7
" Infants ..	2	1	..	4	32	..	2	6	..	..	..	47
Stoke Council, Boys..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	6
" Girls..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheatley St., Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Girls ..	..	..	1	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	10
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Special ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Saints', Sen ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King Fields ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. Elizabeth's Infants	..	2	..	2	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	10
St. John's, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls & Infants	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mark's, Sen. ..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	9
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's, Sen. ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
St. Michael's, Boys ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Girls ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	11
" Infants ..	3	1	1	1	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	25
St. Osburg's, Sen. ..	1	1	5	2	2	1	5	15	2	2	..	36
" Infants ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's, Boys ..	No Return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Girls & Infants	..	8	2	..	9	..	13	5	..	..	..	37
Stoke National ..	..	..	1	1	1	2	30	7	..	..	..	42
Thomas Street ..	1	1	1	1	24	1	4	3	..	..	..	36
King Henry VIII. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	5
Queen's Rd. (Private)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL ..	28	127	48	39	236	46	391	73	6	2	5	1001

Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The following is from the Annual Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee :—

Twenty-four cases have been under consideration during the year.

One case (No. 2) referred to in the Report for 1916, after considerable difficulty, was arranged to be sent as an inmate of the Midland Counties Institution at Knowle; the boy was admitted on March 14th, 1917, and immediately afterwards his removal was suggested by the parents; his final discharge was obtained in May, with the concurrence of the Board of Control.

Four cases (Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9) were referred by the Board of Guardians as cases in their Institution liable to be dealt with under the Act; they were certified as mentally deficient in March, 1917. As the London Road Institution has been approved by the Board of Control and the Local Government Board for the reception of cases under this Act, these four remain at the Institution and are chargeable to this Committee.

Another case (No. 10) appearing likely to receive benefit from institutional treatment, preliminary arrangements were made for his admission to the Midland Counties Institution at Knowle; but when the sanction of the Board of Control was asked, it was withheld, as the case was not considered "urgent." That is, the Board declined to allow a grant in aid of this case. After ascertaining what the parents could contribute it was found necessary to cancel the arrangements, as no agreement of a satisfactory nature could be made.

Sixteen cases have been under supervision in their own homes. No cases have been placed under guardianship.

During the year 51 visits have been made by the Visitor appointed under this Act.

Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary has been used on 26 occasions during the year.

Twenty-one of the bodies were brought in by the horsed ambulance, three by the Police, and two by others.

The particulars concerning the bodies received into the Mortuary are as follow :—Still-born infants, 1; Suicides, 1; Accidents, 6; Died in streets or other public places, 12; Found drowned, 3; Found dead, 2; Infectious disease, 1.

Pauperism.

Mr. Evans, the Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to this subject :—

Number of inmates of London Road Institution at end					
of year 1917	...	...	...	...	397
Average number of inmates for previous five years	...				492
Number of persons who received out-door relief in 1917					486
Average number of persons who received out-door					
relief in previous five years	...	...	...	...	1,089
				£	s. d.
Actual expenditure in out-door relief in 1917	2,814	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Average yearly expenditure in out-door relief					
in previous five years	...	...	3,405	18	9
Decrease on the, average expenditure in out-					
door relief	...	...	...	...	591 16 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

These figures show that a considerable diminution has occurred in the amount of pauperism the Guardians have been called on to deal with.

Pauper Sickness.

Returns are received from the Clerk to the Guardians each fortnight concerning the new cases of pauper sickness. In all, 243 such cases have been returned. These returns afford an indication of the amount and locality of illness among the poorest.

The following table shows the decrease in cases during the last ten years :—

1916	...	340 cases.	1911	...	882 cases.
1915	...	565 „	1910	...	770 „
1914	...	678 „	1909	...	935 „
1913	...	622 „	1908	...	1003 „
1912	...	852 „	1907	...	851 „

Overcrowding.

Sixteen cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year. This is in no sense an index of the amount of overcrowding which occurred.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Owing to the depletion of the staff and war conditions generally it was again found to be impossible to continue the usual systematic work in relation to Unfit Houses.

Respecting the manner of occupation of houses which have been converted from back-to-back houses to through-ventilated houses, since the passing of the Act of 1909.

During the past year a re-inspection was made of all houses which had, since the passing of the Act of 1909, been converted from back-to-back to through-ventilated houses. It is satisfactory to report that in all cases the houses were properly occupied as through-ventilated houses.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The following Table summarises the action which was taken under this Act, and the results which have followed:—

Year.	Houses inspected by Housing Inspector.	Number of representations made to Local Authority, with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Houses considered by Local Authority.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of dwelling-houses, which were remedied, without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of dwelling-houses, which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	Number of Closing Orders rescinded.	Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed.	Number of Demolition Orders made.	Number of Houses Demolished.
1910	24	24	24	24	1	4	..	..	1	2
1911	212	114	114	92	..	5	5	3	3	7
1912	44	107	107	29	11	34	34	2	36	21
1913	91	107	107	87	47	10	..	..	10	50
1914	116	91	91	54	17	16	15	..	19	38
1915	25	20	20	20	..	25	16	..	7	21
1916	2	2	2	..	..	13	13	..	..	6
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	514	465	465	306	76	107	83	5	76	145

The City Engineer kindly provides the following information :—

PLANS APPROVED.										
Year.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1901	304	10	60	36	0	1	1	0	2	414
1902	556	29	53	66	0	0	0	0	10	714
1903	810	16	95	68	1	0	0	1	4	995
1904	535	26	80	56	3	0	0	0	16	716
1905	523	33	69	50	1	0	0	1	8	685
1906	1116	55	45	64	4	0	1	2	26	1313
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4	35	1536
								including two additions		
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0	17	1257
1909	1030	40	54	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3	0	0	3	16	955
					including two additions			including two additions		
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4	3	1451
								including two additions and one Sunday School.		
1915	510	77	46	119	2	2	0	0	6	762
					including one addition.	Mission Churches				
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	34	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
BUILDINGS COMPLETED.										
1901	426	8	27	18	0	1	1	1	0	482
1902	403	18	19	21	0	0	0	0	6	467
1903	622	15	34	8	2	0	0	0	6	687
1904	671	13	39	21	0	0	0	2	0	746
								additions		
1905	378	14	14	11	2	0	0	1	6	426
1906	728	34	7	16	2	0	0	2	13	802
1907	1010	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1	7	1291
1909	1169	32	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4	19	1390
								including one addition		
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4	10	1071
								including three additions		
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2	0	1	14	1115
						including one addition				
1915	785	46	50	85	2	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2	1	0	1*	8	532
					including one addition					
1917	176	62	24	19	1	0	0	0	3	285

* R.C. School, Foleshill.

Registered Places.

The questions that have arisen and the action which has been taken in connection with these are dealt with below :—

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Number of slaughter-houses on Register, January, 1917...	48
„ „ „ added to Register during year	0
„ „ „ discontinued during year ...	0
„ „ „ on Register, December 1917	48
„ „ visits	1215
„ „ contraventions observed	24
„ „ annual licences renewed	9

The contraventions observed related to limewashing walls, cleansing floors, and the removal of offal, and these were remedied without having recourse to Magisterial proceedings.

Notifications were received from 42 butchers using 25 slaughter-houses, concerning the carcasses of 214 animals, viz. 26 bullocks, 78 cows, 50 heifers, 12 calves, 36 sheep, and 12 pigs; these being found, after slaughter, to be diseased or unsound.

The meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications amounted to 9,940 lbs., and was as follows :—Beef, 8,904 lbs. (of which 3,977 lbs. were tuberculous); Veal, 105 lbs.; Mutton, 378 lbs.; Pork, 553 lbs. (110 lbs. tuberculous).

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from shops and stores :—2 cooked hams, 12 tins of beef, and 4 boxes of kippers.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

COWSHEDS.

Number of Cowkeepers on Register, 1916	...	9
„ „ „ „ 1917	...	8
„ „ Cowsheds in use, 1916	...	19
„ „ „ „ 1917	...	15
„ „ visits during the year	...	15
„ „ contraventions observed	...	6

The contraventions observed related to limewashing at the specified times.

MILKSHOPS.

Number of names on Register, December, 1916...	375
„ „ „ added to Register during year	10
„ „ „ discontinued during year ...	61
„ „ „ on Register, December, 1917	324
„ „ visits	1032
„ „ contraventions observed	76

The contraventions related to :—

Registration	21
Milk vessels not kept covered	53
Milk stored in unsuitable places	2

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on Register, 1916	4
„ „ „ 1917	4
„ of visits during the year	82
„ „ contraventions	6

The contraventions observed related to limewashing walls, cleansing floors, and registration.

The general condition of the four registered houses is much the same as hitherto, and these provide sleeping accommodation for 312 men nightly.

The registration of premises formerly used as a factory, and referred to in last year's report, is still under consideration. These premises provide sleeping accommodation for 126 men nightly, and have been used as a Common Lodging House since 1915, without being registered as such. During the past year Magisterial proceedings were instituted against the keeper for contraventions with respect to registration, and a fine of £5 was inflicted for the first offence, and a fine of £5 and 10/- per day for 60 days for a continuing offence.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 38 houses on the Register, containing sleeping accommodation for 738 persons nightly. Most of these houses appear to be conducted more or less as Common Lodging Houses.

Offensive Trades.

No application has been received during the year for permission to use premises for the purpose of carrying on an offensive trade.

The number of premises used in connection with the trades scheduled as offensive is as follows:—Tripe boiling, 20; Fish frying, 76; Hide and skin dealers, 3; Rag and bone dealers, 3.

These premises have been visited from time to time, and were found to be kept as free from effluvia as the nature of the trade would allow.

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints were received during the year concerning the nuisance arising from smoke emitted from three factory chimneys. Observations were made, and the nuisances to some extent remedied; however, in one instance it was found necessary to request the occupier to effect structural alterations.

Pig Keeping.

On January 5th, 1917, the Local Government Board issued a circular letter to Local Authorities stating that Regulations were about to be made to enable any Local Authority to give permission for the keeping of pigs, notwithstanding the provisions of any Byelaws in operation relating to pig keeping.

Since January 5th, 1917, several verbal enquiries have been received as to the suitability of premises for this purpose.

Six applications in writing were received, and of these two were approved and four disapproved.

It may be reasonably doubted whether the economical gain (if any, under existing conditions of dear fodder) of promiscuous pig-keeping in crowded areas will sufficiently counterbalance the deleterious effects which may be expected to the public health, especially among the infantile population. Pig-keeping is an industry which should be relegated to rural areas.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

Mr. Clarke, the Inspector under these Acts, reports as follows:—

During the year 152 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 142 as genuine, and 10 as adulterated.

The samples were collected in the following manner:—Formal samples, 79; preliminary samples, 73; and included: New milk, 117; butter, 26; cream, 2; arrowroot, 2; bread, 3; scones, 1; sago, 1.

Of the 117 samples of new milk, 107 were certified as genuine and 10 as adulterated. Of these, one was deficient of 23 per cent. of fat, and nine contained added water, in amounts varying from 2.5 per cent. to 26 per cent.

The 26 samples of butter were certified as genuine.

All the dairy products were tested for preservatives.

The nature of each article and analytical results will be found on pages 96-97, and the Magisterial proceedings necessary on page 85.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

1. *Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	117	..
Cream .. .. .	..	..

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i.) Correct statements made ...	...	2
(ii.) Statements incorrect ...	...	—
		—
Total ...		2

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i.) Above 35 per cent. ...	...	2
(ii.) Below 35 per cent. ...	...	—
		—
Total ...		2

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Five samples of feeding stuffs were submitted to the official Agricultural Analyst, who certified each sample to comply with the guarantee and within the prescribed limits of error.

Orders of the Food Controller relegated to the Health Department.

The Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order.

The Cake and Pastry Order.

The Sugar Confectionery Order.

The Butter Order.

The Price of Milk Order (Retail).

The Meat Sales Order.

Numerous visits were made and twenty-seven contraventions observed, and these were remedied on receipt of a letter of caution.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Section 132 of this Act is as follows :—" The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall, in his annual report to them, report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and work places, and he shall send a copy of his annual report, or so much of it as deals with the subject, to the Secretary of State."

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register, December, 1917	...	...	108
„ of new bakehouses opened	...	...	0
„ „ bakehouses unoccupied	...	...	36
„ „ changes of occupancy	...	...	4
„ „ visits ... ..	...	...	178
„ „ contraventions observed	...	...	25
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	25

Most of the contraventions related to the limewashing of walls and ceilings.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	16	1	0
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries).	530	5	0
WORKPLACES (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	0	0	0
TOTAL	546	6	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	29	8	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	2	2	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation	insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..
	unsuitable or defective..	15	11	..
	not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	25	25	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..	..
Total	71	46	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

NATURE OF WORK.

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer. In some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	108
	Sugar Boilers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Watch Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	40
	Dressmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	78
	Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	37
	Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	31
	Milliners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	40
	Joiners and Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Cabinet Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Cycle Repair Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Ironmongers and Smiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Plumbers and Painters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Gas Fitters and Bellhangers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pattern Makers and Brassfounders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Tinworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Picture Framers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Box and Bag Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Printers and Bookbinders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Card Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Engravers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0
	Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Coach Builders and Wheelwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Various .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24
Total number of workshops on Register ..							419

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901)	10
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	0
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	0

OUTWORKERS.

Lists of outworkers have been received in regular course from various manufacturing firms in the City. Visits numbering 118 have been paid by the Health Visitors to these workers. It is interesting to note that the homes where the work has been done have been clean, tidy, and quite satisfactory.

Out of the entire number visited only four defects have been found.

Diseases of Animals Act and Orders of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Clarke, the Inspector under this Act reports as follows :—

PARASITIC MANGE.

Four outbreaks of this disease were notified during the year. One of the outbreaks occurred on premises where 142 horses were stabled; three animals were found to be affected, and these were isolated and received veterinary treatment. The other cases occurred on separate premises.

SWINE FEVER, ANTHRAX, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, GLANDERS, AND FARCY.

No outbreaks have been recorded during the year. In one instance, however, parts of an anthrax affected carcase were found deposited on premises within the City, and this led to the discovery of an unrecognised outbreak of Anthrax at a farm in the County.

Canal Boats.

Inspector Clarke, the Inspector under the Canal Boats' Acts, furnishes the following information, which shows the steps taken by the Sanitary Authority to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats :—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1917 ...	433
Number of Boats added to Register in 1917	9
Total number of Registrations cancelled	183
Actual number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1917	250
Number of Boats inspected in 1917	132
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	112
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations ...	20
Total number for which the Cabins were registered ...	416
Total number occupying the Cabins	380

Details of Occupations :—

Male Adults	...	...	...	...	...	119
Female Adults	...	...	...	...	...	101
Children of School Age	...	...	...	...	...	89
Children under School Age	...	...	...	...	...	71

No. of Cases met with.	Details respecting Infringements.						No. of Cases remedied,
1	...	Registration	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	3
2	...	Females over 12 improperly occupying					2
11	...	Painting	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
4	...	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	4
4	...	Dilapidation	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	No proper water vessel			...	...	1
<hr/>							
28	Total cases met with.		Total cases remedied				16

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	Nil
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	...	...	7
Number of Notices attended to	...	...	4
Number still corresponding about	...	...	3

Water Supply.

Your Waterworks Engineer kindly informs me that during the twelve months 972,583,127 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources to the City; of this 344,228,572 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 470,006,000 gallons from Shustoke; whilst 151,462,555 gallons have been supplied from Whitley; and 6,886,000 gallons by the North Warwickshire Water Co. He also informs me that 92 new services have been laid on to build and supply 238 houses and 39 other buildings; guarantees have been received for 252 and 167 various completed houses, in which are included 582 water-closets and 356 new baths.

The amount supplied gives an average consumption of 20.5 gallons per head per day. The comparison of this figure with that of previous years is given overleaf.

		Amount supplied per day.		Estimated popu- lation served.		Amount per head per day.
1897	..	1,420,000 gals.	..	61,234	..	23 gals.
1898	..	1,577,207 „	..	61,555	..	25 „
1899	..	1,723,926 „	..	61,796	..	27 „
1900	..	1,996,106 „	..	62,037	..	30 „
1901	..	1,649,292 „	..	62,200	..	25 „
1902	..	1,670,749 „	..	67,330	..	25 „
1903	..	1,678,461 „	..	72,550	..	23 „
1904	..	1,633,098 „	..	75,250	..	21 „
1905	..	1,775,229 „	..	78,917	..	22 „
1906	..	1,913,430 „	..	82,600	..	23 „
1907	..	1,873,153 „	..	85,800	..	21 „
1908	..	1,896,191 „	..	90,000	..	21 „
1909	..	1,962,625 „	..	93,500	..	21 „
1910	..	1,923,921 „	..	102,000	..	18·8 „
1911	..	2,067,443 „	..	107,287	..	19·2 „
1912	..	2,087,762 „	..	111,166	..	18·7 „
1913	..	2,221,279 „	..	115,064	..	19·3 „
1914	..	2,260,621 „	..	119,003	..	19·1 „
1915	..	2,254,404 „	..	122,982	..	18·3 „
1916	..	2,529,062 „	..	127,089	..	19·8 „
1917	..	2,664,611 „	..	130,000	..	20·5 „

The Coventry water supply is derived from two sources, the one source being a surface water supply coming from the River Bourne, which is collected in a large reservoir at Shustoke, and treated by sand filtration. This water supply belongs to the City of Birmingham. The other source is that of deep wells, which are situated at Spon End and Whitley.

The chemical results of the periodical analyses which have been made of these various waters are shown in the accompanying table; regular bacteriological examinations have also been made.

Results of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

SHUSTOKE.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Description.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
								Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1917.	Filter No.										
Jan. 4	6 & 7	trace	·010	3·2	trace	·070	31	9·7	8·1	17·8	Bright. Filtration good
do.	7	do.	·009	3·2	do.	·067	31	9·7	8·1	17·8	do. do.
Feb. 6	1 & 2	do.	·010	3·0	0·11	·060	35	11·6	10·8	22·4	Bright and clear
Mar. 7	2	0·000	·009	2·85	0·08	·102	36	9·2	11·6	20·8	do. do.
do.	3	trace	·009	2·80	0·08	·107	36	9·2	12·0	21·2	do. do.
April 13	2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	do.	·009	2·7	0·07	·125	34	11·8	11·0	22·8	do. do.
May 17	1, 2 & 7	do.	·009	2·8	trace	·075	34	10·2	8·3	18·6	Bright, with a few small particles
June 7	6	do.	·012	2·8	0·00	·068	32	9·2	7·2	16·4	Bright, few small particles
July 9	1, 2, 3, 4 & 7	0·000	·009	2·6	trace	·066	27	7·6	8·1	15·7	Bright and clear
Aug. 2	2, 3, 4, 5 & 7	trace	·009	2·4	do.	·057	31	8·5	9·4	17·9	do. do.
Sept. 6	2, 3, 5, 6 & 7	do.	·010	2·4	0·11	·178	28	6·5	11·9	18·4	Bright, with a few small particles
,, 25	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 7	0·000	·009	2·7	trace	·064	28	3·4	9·7	13·1	Bright and clear
Nov. 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	0·000	·010	2·6	do.	·070	29	5·6	9·0	14·6	do. do.
Dec. 7	1, 4, 5 & 6	0·000	·010	2·6	do.	·067	30·5	7·5	10·3	17·8	Bright, many small particles

DOEBANK WELL, SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1917.										
Jan. 18	·001	·003	2·3	0·33	·011	50	13·1	15·9	29·0	Bright and clear
April 4	trace	·003	2·2	0·33	·010	54	13·8	20·0	33·8	Pretty clear. Many small particles
July 5	—	·005	2·0	0·33	·019	46	13·8	14·6	28·4	Bright. Few small particles
Oct. 8	—	·004	2·2	0·38	·015	51	13·5	13·6	27·1	Bright. Few small particles

TANK, SPON END.

1917.										
Jan. 18	·001	·003	1·9	0·33	·014	46	12·8	15·1	27·9	Bright and clear
April 4	trace	·003	2·0	0·33	·016	48	10·5	17·1	27·6	Bright, with few small particles
July 5	do.	·005	2·2	0·33	·019	50	13·4	11·8	25·2	Bright Few large particles
Oct. 8	—	·004	2·0	0·46	·016	44	13·4	12·6	26·0	Bright, with a few small particles

WHITLEY.

1917.										
April 13	·001	·004	3·7	·066	·034	67	18·4	20·1	38·5	Bright, with many small particles
June 21	—	·002	3·6	·77	·010	63	14·6	22·5	37·1	Bright; few small particles
„ 27	—	·003	3·6	·66	·019	65	15·4	19·4	34·8	Bright and clear
July 4	—	·004	3·6	·66	·016	64	10·3	22·0	32·3	do. do.
„ 11	—	·003	3·6	82	·020	63	11·1	21·2	32·3	Clear and bright, with very few small particles
„ 18	trace	·003	3·6	·77	·017	63	13·0	20·9	33·9	Bright and clear
„ 25	—	·003	3·7	·72	·010	63	13·2	19·6	32·8	Bright, with a few small particles
Aug. 1	trace	·003	3·6	·66	·009	66	18·0	21·0	39·0	Bright and clear
„ 9	—	·004	3·8	·77	·0075	63	14·9	24·9	39·8	Pretty clear; many small particles
„ 15	—	·002	3·75	·77	·009	66	11·0	24·1	35·1	Slightly opalescent
„ 22	—	·003	3·7	·77	·011	65	15·8	24·1	39·9	Bright; many small particles
„ 29	trace	·003	3·7	·77	·015	64	13·1	23·6	36·7	Bright; many small particles
Sept. 5	—	·004	3·7	·66	·013	65	10·2	27·3	37·5	Bright, with few small particles
„ 12	trace	·003	3·6	·71	·012	65	13·3	25·7	39·0	Bright, with a few small particles
„ 18	—	·003	3·65	·76	·009	64	12·6	23·3	35·9	Bright and clear
„ 26	trace	·003	3·7	·77	·016	65	12·5	22·6	35·1	do. do.
Oct. 3	—	·003	3·6	·77	·010	65	14·9	23·3	38·2	do. do.
Dec. 12	—	·003	3·6	·33	·016	63	13·5	23·2	36·7	Bright; few small particles. Free chlorine ·01

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE WATER CO.

Feb. 19	trace	·003	1·6	0·33	·016	41	15·9	12·0	27·9	Clear and bright
Mar. 8	—	·005	1·7	0·16	·032	40	17·4	10·1	27·5	Bright and clear
April 4	—	·005	1·4	0·11	·034	41	13·9	16·0	29·9	Bright, with few small particles
May 17	trace	·004	1·75	0·22	·018	41	17·1	8·1	25·2	Bright, with a few small particles
June 6	—	·003	1·6	0·16	·010	38	16·5	6·1	22·6	Bright; few small particles
July 5	—	·003	1·6	0·16	·013	40	15·8	10·2	26·0	Bright and clear
Aug. 1	trace	·003	1·95	0·27	·012	42	16·3	12·5	28·8	do. do.
Sept. 5	—	·003	1·9	0·22	·020	37·5	19·4	11·0	30·4	Bright, with a few small particles
Oct. 8	—	·005	1·8	0·30	·019	40	14·0	13·1	27·1	Bright, with a few small particles
Nov. 8	—	·004	1·6	0·30	·014	40	11·7	13·2	24·9	Bright and clear
Dec. 10	—	·004	2·1	—	·033	39	12·2	12·8	25·0	Bright; few small particles

Refuse Removal.

Your City Engineer has kindly informed me that the following amount of house refuse has been removed during the year :—

	Cubic yards.	Cart loads.
Refuse removed ...	... 59,138	39,400
In 1916 the amount was as follows :—		
Ashpit refuse removed ...	90	44
Ashbin „ „ ...	66,921	33,461

This is carted to the Refuse Destructor and there dealt with. Various particulars relating to refuse collection and destruction appeared in the Report for 1913.

Sewage Disposal.

Vide Report for 1916.

Health Visitors.

The summary of the work of the Health Visitors under the headings of their different duties is as follows :—

(1) Visits in regard to births; these have been spoken of under the heading of Infantile Mortality, pages 26 to 30.

(2) Visits relating to home work are referred to on page 72.

During the year the Health Visitors have paid 129 visits to workshops where females are employed.

The premises were found to be in a very fair condition. The rooms appeared to be well ventilated and suitable as workrooms.

(3) Infectious Disease. Visits, numbering 2,875, have been made with regard to infectious diseases; the greater proportion being in connection with Tuberculosis; *i.e.*, no less than 2,839 have been paid during the year to notified phthisical patients.

Of the remaining 36 visits, 21 have been paid to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 6 visits to cases of Puerperal Fever, 6 to cases of Measles, 2 to cases of Poliomyelitis, 1 to a case of Diphtheria.

(4) Work in connection with the Midwives Act is referred to on pages 38-39.

(5) Other miscellaneous work. During the year 530 miscellaneous visits have been made. These include the inspection of the public lavatories for women, visits in respect of neglected homes,

dirty premises, dilapidations, alleged nuisances, overcrowded houses, and any other special information required by the Medical Officer of Health.

Throughout the year 92 nuisances and 12 dirty houses were reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

Classification of visits paid during 1917 :—

Notified Births visited	...	...	...	2,008
„ „ re-visited	...	...	...	2,549
Ante-natal Visits	...	...	...	30
Infants' Deaths enquired into	...	...	...	5
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	36
Phthisis	...	...	...	2,839
Outworkers	...	...	...	115
Workshops	...	...	...	129
Midwives	...	...	...	139
Mentally Deficient Cases	...	...	...	51
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	530
Hints on Feeding—451 posted	...	...	...
				<hr/> 8,431 <hr/>
Nuisances reported	...	...	...	92
Dirty houses found	...	...	...	12
Neglected homes	...	...	...	10

References to other Departments.

These included 38 references to the City Engineer, 222 to the Waterworks Engineer, and 1,045 to the Head Teachers of the Schools.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

Unauthorised buildings	...	...	...	2
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers	...	...	...	18
Refuse removal	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8

The references to the Waterworks Engineer dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns, while those to Head Teachers related to infectious disease among school children and exclusions from school.

The Inspection of the District, and the Sanitary Staff.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follow :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.				1916.	1917.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction				479	664
Drains provided with efficient traps ...				45	63
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided ...			...	19	16
Drains relaid ...			...	76	39
Sink drains disconnected from sewer ...				3	8
Drains tested ...			...	113	87
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved ...			...	10	10
Courts and back yards paved and repaired				88	55
DWELLINGS.					
Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...				60	23
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...				59	22
Damp walls—damp courses inserted ...				20	6
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ...				149	53
Dangerous stairs repaired ...				19	6
Additional windows provided and others made to open ...			...	51	11
Defective spouts repaired ...				53	62
Pantry ventilation improved ...				15	1
New sinks provided ...				18	14
New waste pipes provided and others repaired ...			...	33	26
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied ...			...	4	1
Houses limewashed and cleansed ..				208	104
Houses limewashed after infectious disease				326	188
Cases of overcrowding dealt with ...				13	16
WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.					
Additional water closets provided ...				12	25
Water closets reconstructed ...				20	21

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS — *continued.*

	1916.	1917
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...	93	94
Water closets provided with new basins and traps	77	147
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	23	52
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	281	875
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	129	276
New flushing cisterns provided ...	23	49
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	10	5
Urinals abolished	2	3

PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

Offensive privies and pail closets converted into W.C.'s	2	1
Offensive privies and pail closets abolished ...	...	4
New W.C.'s erected in place of above ...	...	4
Offensive ashpits abolished	2	2
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above	1	4
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins	523	383

VARIOUS.

Premises limewashed and cleansed ... ..	...	...
Smoke nuisances dealt with	3	5
Nuisances from animals kept, abated ...	45	55
Offensive accumulations removed ...	83	123
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants	41	62
Gipsy tents and caravans removed ...	5	5
Water supply—additional taps provided...	7	15
Miscellaneous... ..	255	297
Totals	<u>3,498</u>	<u>3,982*</u>

* This total includes 309 drains, etc., cleansed by Health Department Staff.

So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table :—

	1916.	1917.
Number of visits to premises	14,535	14,819
Number of statutory notices issued	83	72
Cleansing notices, statutory	55	35
Number of informal notices issued	1,445	2,035
Number of letters issued	3,066	2,711
Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance ...	—	9
Number of nuisances remaining unabated ...	28	32
Number of registered premises under supervision (not including workshops)	575	530
Number of visits paid to registered premises	1,624	2,645

In the preceding tables the figures for the previous year are inserted for comparison.

Summary of Inspectors' Work

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	711	336	411	335	713	629	449	443	479	664	5,170
" drains provided with efficient traps	376	286	249	188	219	222	147	147	45	63	1,942
" new drains provided to premises	532	771	312	282	310	266	193	202	95	152	3,115
" sink drains disconnected from the sewer	11	24	16	2	1	5	1	4	3	8	75
" new sinks provided and others repaired	82	62	110	104	107	126	188	164	51	40	1,034
" floors and walls of houses repaired	647	442	579	483	542	392	378	337	139	57	3,996
" roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	183	73	75	53	102	105	109	124	149	53	1,026
" defective spouts repaired	185	103	86	68	157	106	85	111	53	62	1,016
" houses limewashed and cleansed	500	361	605	345	460	534	485	393	208	104	3,995
" houses cleansed after infectious disease	149	282	395	757	450	241	300	402	326	188	3,490
" offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	69	37	20	19	23	8	2	2	2	1	183
" offensive privies and pail closets abolished	44	30	34	22	22	6	8	4	...	4	174
" new water closets erected in place of above	56	30	33	22	22	6	8	4	...	4	185
" additional new water closets provided	46	74	45	44	35	46	37	26	12	25	390
" water closets provided with new cisterns	177	98	62	103	114	103	78	53	23	49	860
" " " new basins and traps	277	272	288	304	302	208	162	141	77	147	2,178
" foul water closet drains cleansed	257	343	262	321	667	498	310	324	281	875	4,138
" defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	292	191	193	150	398	277	163	145	152	328	2,289
" offensive ashpits abolished	74	39	23	23	54	20	30	25	2	2	292
" sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	106	173	45	26	143	68	45	29	1	4	640
" " " to other premises	619	388	715	749	1733	1014	649	814	523	383	7,587
" urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	70	22	28	17	50	23	27	53	12	8	310
" courts and backyards paved and repaired	178	121	167	174	405	302	228	226	88	55	1,944
" nuisances from animals kept, abated	68	76	51	52	38	54	48	53	45	55	540
" accumulations of manure, etc., removed	141	104	95	59	114	94	114	160	83	123	1,087
" smoke nuisances dealt with	46	50	53	25	15	26	51	41	3	5	315
" cases of overcrowding dealt with	50	35	25	31	35	22	17	5	13	16	249
" vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	2,073	1,039	1,648	1,128	1,222	1,204	1,189	1,094	633	507	11,737
	8,019	5,862	6,625	5,886	8,453	6,605	5,501	5,526	3,498	3,582	59,957

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
No. of visits and re-visits to premises	23,982	20,223	24,742	27,951	32,171	30,819	28,895	21,415	14,535	14,819
„ notices issued for abatement of nuisances ...	2,180	2,040	1,841	1,769	3,416	3,520	3,162	2,064	1,445	2,035
„ letters „	1,643	1,958	1,967	1,495	2,488	2,754	3,082	3,874	3,066	2,711
„ summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ...	8	6	9	1	2	1	...	...	...	9
„ nuisances remaining unabated after expiration of notice	0	15	35	28	26	19	23	20	28	32
„ registered premises under supervision ...	377	410	442	412	442	423	478	581	575	530
„ visits paid to registered premises... ..	3,211	3,095	2,997	2,402	4,469	4,041	3,675	3,069	1,624	2,645
„ references to City Engineer	219	233	216	44	56	116	76	55	39	38
„ references to Water Engineer	110	107	84	81	62	52	63	58	95	222
„ references to Education Department ...	313	981	1,574	1,605	954	631	1,654	1,806	1,497	1,045
„ drains tested	807	436	362	204	195	222	247	176	113	87

It is unnecessary here to detail the difficulties raised by war conditions, not only in ^effecting sanitary improvements, but also in avoiding sanitary deterioration. In spite of various appearances before the local Tribunal the staff has remained the same as at the time of the last report. Mr. J. H. Grant, who had had experience in other Health Departments, was appointed on the clerical staff, and he has been responsible for most of the statistical portion of this report; an effort has been made to prevent any break occurring in the yearly records.

I am appending to this Report a record of the magisterial proceedings which have been called for during the year, an extended schedule of the ages at, and causes of, death, a return of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. SNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Coventry.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS, 1917.

No of Case.	Complaint.				Result.	Total Costs.
1	Unregistered Common Lodging House				Fined £5	£ s. d. 5 0 0
2	Ditto	ditto	ditto		Fined £5 and 10/- per day for 60 days continuing offence ...	35 0 0
3	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance				<div> Adjourned 14 days to enable work to be carried out. </div> <div> Ordered to pay costs 5/- in each case </div>	1 10 0
4	Ditto	ditto				
5	Ditto	ditto				
6	Ditto	ditto				
7	Ditto	ditto				
8	Ditto	ditto				
9	Failing to provide sufficient dustbins, contrary to Section 32 of the Corporation Act, 1911				Fined 10/-	10 0
10	Ditto	ditto			Fined 10/-	10 0
11	Ditto	ditto			Fined 10/-	10 0
12	Selling adulterated milk				Fined £7 10s. and costs 13/-	8 3 0
13	Ditto	ditto	...	...	Fined £7 10s. and costs 13/-	8 3 0
14	Ditto	ditto	...	...	Fined £5 and costs 10/6	5 10 6
15	Ditto	ditto	...	...	Fined £1 and costs 10/6	1 10 6
16	Ditto	ditto	...	...	Fined £1 and costs 10/6	1 10 6
						£67 17 6

EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH, YEAR 1917.

86

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total	
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85 and upwards.
1	Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	(a) Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	(b) Mediterranean Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Small-pox—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Not Vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Doubtful ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Measles ..	1	11	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
7	Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
8	Whooping Cough ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	(a) Diphtheria ..	1	..	11	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	(b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
11	Milliary Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cholera Nostras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Yellow Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Leprosy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
19	(a) Mumps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) German Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Varicella ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	(a) Pyaemia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Septicaemia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Vaccinia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Glanders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Anthrax, Splenic Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rabies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Tetanus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	(a) Actinomycosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Mycoses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Pellagra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS ..	3	12	18	13	5	2	2	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	62

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.												Total.	
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65		65 to 75	75 to 85 and upwards.
27	Beri-Beri .. .. .	..	..	..	.. 1	.. 4	.. 2	.. 8	.. 22	.. 24	.. 15	.. 11	.. 3	.. 1	.. 92
28	(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Phthisis (not defined as Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	3	2	3	6	3	8	22	10	3	1	..	61
29	(a) Acute Phthisis.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2
30	(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	5	3	6	4	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	26
31	Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	(a) Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Peritoneal and Intestinal Tubercle .. .. .	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
32	Tuberculosis of Spinal Column .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
33	Tuberculosis of Joints .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	(a) Lupus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Scrofula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Other Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Disseminated Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	7
36	(a) Rickets	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
	(b) Other forms of Bone Softening .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Syphilis	13	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
38	(a) Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Gonococcus Infection.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Purulent Ophthalmia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	6
40	Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	1	1	3	34
41	Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Cancer of the Female Genital Organs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	3	15
43	Cancer of the Breast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	3	..	14
44	Cancer of the Skin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	10
45	Cancer of other or unspecified Organs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
46	(a) Angioma .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	10
	(b) Adenoma .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Other Tumours .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
48	(a) Chronic Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	(b) Osteo-Arthritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
	(c) Gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
49	Scurvy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS	22	10	14	9	10	10	19	40	64	59	22	13	22	326

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.															Total.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.	
50	Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	9
51	Exophthalmic Goitre .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
52	Addison's Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	(a) Leucocythaemia (Leuchaemia) (b) Lymphadenoma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
54	Anæmia, Chlorosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
55	(a) Diabetes Insipidus (b) Purpura (c) Hæmophilia (d) Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
56	Alcoholism, Acute or Chronic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	(a) Occupational Lead Poisoning (b) Non-occupational Lead Poisoning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
58	Poisoning Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Other Chronic Poisonings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
61	(a) Cerebro-Spinal Fever (b) Posterior Basal Meningitis (c) Meningitis, other forms	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
62	Locomotor Ataxy	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
63	Other diseases of the spinal cord (a) Diseases formerly classed to "Other Nervous Affections" (b) Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
64	(a) Apoplexy (b) Serous Apoplexy and Oedema of Brain (c) Cerebral Congestion (d) Cerebral Atheroma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	3
65	(e) Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	7	8	12	10	3	51
66	Softening of the Brain (a) Hemiplegia (b) Paraplegia (c) Other forms of Paralysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
67	General Paralysis of the Insane .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
68	Other forms of Mental Alienation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	8
TOTALS ..		2	2	1	3	..	2	2	4	14	28	17	14	26	29	8	147

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards
69	Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
70	(a) Epileptiform Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	(b) Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
71	(a) Convulsions from Teething ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
72	(b) Other Infantile Convulsions ..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
72	Chorea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
73	(a) Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sciatica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	(b) Neuritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
74	(a) Idiocy, Imbecility .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	(b) Cretinism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	(c) Cerebral Tumour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	(d) Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
76	Diseases of the Eyes and Annexa ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
76	(a) Mastoid Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
77	(b) Other Diseases of the Ears ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
77	Pericarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	(a) Acute Myocarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
78	(b) Infective Endocarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
79	(c) Other Acute Endocarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	(a) Valvular Disease .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	9	7	5	6	10	2	..	48
79	(b) Fatty Degeneration of the Heart ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	(c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
80	Angina Pectoris .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	8	21	9	..	50
81	(a) Aneurism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	6
81	(b) Arterial Sclerosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
82	(c) Other Diseases of Arteries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	..	10
82	(a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	(b) Other Embolism and Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	4	1	11
83	(a) Phlebitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
83	(b) Varix .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
83	(c) Pylephlebitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	(d) Variocoele .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	(a) Status Lymphaticus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	(b) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS ..		13	1	3	3	2	3	2	9	18	18	13	20	41	20	1	167

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													Total.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85	85 and upwards.
85	Hæmorrhage, other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	(a) Functional Diseases of the Heart ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Epistaxis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	(c) Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of Nasal Fossæ ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
88	(a) Laryngismus Stridulus ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(c) Other Diseases of the Larynx ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Thyroid Body ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
90	Acute Bronchitis ..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
91	Chronic Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
92	Broncho-Pneumonia ..	11	4	4	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	17	17	4	51
	(a) Lobar Pneumonia ..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	7	2	1	1	2	..	30
93	(b) Pneumonia, type not stated ..	4	3	3	..	1	2	10	3	..	2	6	3	9	2	..	27
	(a) Empyema ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
94	(b) Other Pleurisy ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(a) Pulmonary Apoplexy and Infarction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
95	(b) Pulmonary Oedema and Congestion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Hypostatic Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	(d) Collapse of Lung (3 months and over) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gangrene of Lung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pulmonary Emphysema ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	5
98	(a) Fibroid Disease of Lung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	(a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Thrush, Aphthous Stomatitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
100	(c) Parotitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Tonsillitis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Ludwig's Angina ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	(b) Other Diseases of the Pharynx ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of Oesophagus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS ..	37	15	8	3	3	2	4	14	15	20	19	15	44	28	5	232

CAUSE OF DEATH.

No.

Total.

	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.	Total.
Ulcer of Stomach .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
(a) Inflammation of Stomach ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
(b) Other Diseases of Stomach ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(a) Infective Enteritis ..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(b) Diarrhoea, not returned as Infective..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(c) Enteritis, not returned as Infective ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
(d) Gastro-Enteritis, not returned as Infective ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(e) Dyspepsia, under 2 years ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(f) Colic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Ulceration of Intestines ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
(h) Duodenal Ulcer ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
Ankylostomiasis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Intestinal Parasites ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
(a) Hernia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
(b) Intestinal Obstruction ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	12
Other Diseases of the Intestines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatid of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Cirrhosis of the Liver, not returned as alcoholic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
(b) Cirrhosis of the Liver, returned as alcoholic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Diseases formerly classed to "Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biliary Calculi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(a) Infarction of Spleen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(b) Other Diseases of the Spleen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis, cause unstated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Abdominal Abscess, Subphrenic Abscess ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Nephritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
TOTALS ..	28	6	2	2	5	3	5	10	11	3	4	7	4	1	91	

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.															Total.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.	
120	(a) Bright's Disease as in 1901 list	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	7
121	(b) Nephritis (unqualified) 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	6
122	years and over and Uræmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chyluria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Abscess of Kidney ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Cystic Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Suppression of Urine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Calculi of the Urinary Passages..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Diseases of the Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
125	(a) Perineal Abscess ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
126	(b) Other Diseases of Urethra, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Diseases of Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
127	Non-Venereal Diseases of Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	7
	Genital Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	(a) Menorrhagia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	(b) Other Uterine Hæmorrhage...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Uterine Tumour, non-cancerous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Disorders of Menstruation,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	except Menorrhagia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Other Diseases.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Ovarian Cyst Tumour, non-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	cancerous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	(a) Diseases of Ovary, excluding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ovarian Tumour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
133	(b) Other Diseases.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-Puerperal Diseases of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Breast, non-cancerous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	(a) Abortion.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Uncontrollable Vomiting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Ectopic Gestation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
135	Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
136	Other Accidents of Childbirth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
137	Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
138	(a) Puerperal Nephritis and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uræmia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Puerperal Albuminuria and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bright's Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Puerperal Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	3	2	6	4	6	..	33

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.														Total.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.
139	(a) Puerperal Phlegmasia alba dolens and phlebitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	(b) Puerperal Embolism and sudden death ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Puerperal Insanity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Senile Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Noma, Gangrene of Mouth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Noma Pudendi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Carbuncle, Boil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	(a) Phlegmon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Acute Abscess ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
145	(a) Ulcer, Bed sore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Eczema ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Pemphigus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
146	Diseases of the Bones ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
147	Diseases of the Joints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
148	Amputations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Other Diseases of Locomotor System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	(a) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Phimosi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Congenital Malformation of Heart ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	(d) Other Congenital Malformations ..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
151	(a) Premature Birth ..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
	(b) Infantile Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	(c) Icterus Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Sclerema and Edema Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Want of Breast Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Diseases of Umbilicus, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Atelectasis ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	TOTALS ..	90	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	99

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.															Total
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85 and upwards.		
153	(c) Injuries at Birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
154	(d) Cyanosis Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Lack of Care (under 3 months)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
155	(a) Senile Dementia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	2	13
155	(b) Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	66	31	120
156	Suicide by Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Suicide by Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Suicide by Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
159	Suicide by Firearms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
161	Suicide by Jumping from High Place	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Suicide by Crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Other Suicides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Poisoning by Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Other Acute Poisonings	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
166	Conflagration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Burns (conflagration excepted)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
168	Absorption of deleterious Gases (conflagration excepted)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
168A	Overlying	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
169	Accidental Drowning	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
170	Injury by Firearms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
171	Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Injury by Fall	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
173	Injury in Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Injury by Machines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	Injury by other Crushing (vehicles railways, landlides, &c.)	..	..	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11
176	Injury by Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Excessive Cold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Effects of Heat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Lightning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Electricity (lightning excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	Homicide by Firearms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTALS	5	1	1	9	..	1	..	4	2	2	2	30	73	33	165	

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.														Total.
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85 upwards.	
183	Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Homicide by other means .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	Fractures (cause not specified) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	Other Violence .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
187	Dropsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	(a) Syncope (aged 1 year and under 70) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	2	..	..	8
	(b) Sudden death not otherwise defined .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
189	Ill-defined causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Heart Failure (aged 1 year and under 70) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	(b) Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (aged 1 year and under 70) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
	(c) Teething .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Other ill-defined deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Cause not specified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	Uncertified	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	14
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 9 ..	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	2	5	5	5	..	32
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 8 ..	5	1	1	1	..	..	4	2	2	2	2	2	30	73	165
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 7 ..	90	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	99
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	2	6	4	4	6	33
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 5 ..	28	6	2	..	5	5	5	10	11	3	4	7	7	4	91
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 4 ..	37	15	8	3	2	4	14	15	20	19	15	44	44	28	232
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 3 ..	13	1	3	2	2	3	9	18	18	13	20	41	41	20	167
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 2 ..	2	2	1	..	2	2	4	14	28	17	14	26	26	29	147
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 1 ..	22	10	14	9	10	19	40	64	59	22	13	22	22	11	326
	TOTALS, SHEET No. 1 ..	3	12	18	13	5	2	..	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	62
	GRAND TOTALS ..	207	51	48	42	20	25	33	85	135	149	81	80	181	172	1354

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Summary of the Reports of the Public Analyst for the City of Coventry upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the Sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and if so the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulterations.	Observations.
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FIRST QUARTER.

Milk	Samples 14	Mr. W. H. Clarke, Food & Drugs Inspector to the City of Coventry.	All Genuine	
"	1	"	Adulterated—26 % added water	Informal sample. Vendor to be kept under observation
"	1	"	Adulterated—9 % added water	Fined £7 10/- and costs
"	1	"	Adulterated—9 % added water	Fined £7 10/- and costs
"	1	"	Adulterated—8 % added water	Informal sample from retailer
"	1	"	Adulterated—4·7% added water	Formal sample from wholesale dealer. Fined £5 and costs
Butter	12	"	All Genuine.	

SECOND QUARTER.

Milk	Samples 45	"	All Genuine	
"	1	"	Adulterated—11 % added water	Fined £1 and costs
"	1	"	Adulterated—8 % added water	Letter of caution after investigation
"	1	"	Adulterated—5 % added water	Informal sample. Vendor to be kept under observation
"	1	"	Adulterated—2·5% added water	Cautioned after investigation
"	1	"	Adulterated—Deficient of 23 % of Fat	Cautioned after investigation

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875—continued.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and if so the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulterations.	Observations.
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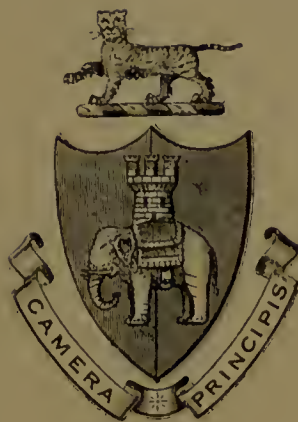
THIRD QUARTER.

	Samples		
Milk	18	Mr. W. H. Clarke Food & Drugs Inspector to the City of Coventry.	All Genuine
Butter	13	"	"
Arrowroot	2	"	"
Bread	2	"	"
Cream	2	"	"
Scones	1	"	"

FOURTH QUARTER.

	Samples		
Milk	30	"	All Genuine
Bread	1	"	"
Sago	1	"	"
Butter	1	"	"

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report



OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1917.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. I. BATES, B.Sc., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR S. GORTON, J.P., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR	COUNCILLOR LEE.
HILL, J.P.)	„ PUGH, J.P.
ALDERMAN BATCHELOR.	„ WALE, J.P.
„ FOWLER, M.D., J.P.	„ WYLES.
„ LEE, J.P.	MRS. E. STEARNS.
„ SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	MISS M. SCAMPTON.
COUNCILLOR BARNACLE.	MR. T. BURBIDGE, J.P.
„ CALDICOTT.	„ F. HODSON, PH.D., B.Sc.
„ CLELAND.	„ J. W. LEE.
„ FLINN.	„ J. LUPTON, M.A.
„ HALPIN, J.P.	„ E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.
„ JONES, J.P.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

School Medical Officer	-	E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer	-	A. H. NEWTON, M.B., CH.B. (<i>on War Service</i>).
	-	E. BRAMLEY MOORE, M.D. (Florence), (<i>temporary</i>).
School Oculist	-	T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D.
X-Ray Specialist	-	T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
School Dentist	-	CLAUDE TAYLOR, L.D.S. (<i>on War Service</i>).
	-	F. W. AITKEN, L.D.S.
School Nurses	{	MISS IDA M. RALPH. §†† (<i>on War Service</i>).
		„ AMY M. MARKHAM. ††*
		„ GLADYS I. WHITE. † (<i>on War Service</i>).
		Mrs. EDITH S. LAMBORN. §†† (<i>temporary</i>). To end February, 1918.
		MISS A. L. LYDDON. †† (<i>temporary</i>).
Clerk	-	T. F. MARSDEN. } <i>on War Service.</i>
Junior Clerk	-	H. WATERS. }
	-	MISS F. M. LYE (<i>temporary</i>).

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated Nurse.

* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Thirteenth Annual ReportOF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the thirteenth Annual Report concerning the schools and school children under your superintendence in this City, a system of medical inspection having been inaugurated by your Council in 1905.

The Memorandum issued by the Board of Education in November, 1907, on the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act contained Regulations concerning the Annual Report which was to be compiled as a result of the work under the Act. These appeared in the Annual Report for 1916.

The work of School Medical Inspection was again considerably interfered with during the year owing to war conditions.

Dr. J. H. Power continued to act as part-time Assistant School Medical Officer until March 31st, 1917, giving at first five, and afterwards two half-days to the work. Dr. W. Aston was then appointed to give his whole time to this work, and commenced his duties on April 1st; he held the position until August 31st, being succeeded by Dr. E. Bramley-Moore, who took up the appointment on October 1st, 1917. It goes without saying that continual changes in the tenure of this post tell considerably against the efficiency of the work done. The work and its routine are of a special character, and the objective has to be appreciated before the best results can be obtained.

The School Dentist, Mr. Claude Taylor, left to join the Army in May, 1917; this post remained vacant until September, 1917, when Mr. F. W. Aitken, L.D.S., took up the duties.

The Eye and X-Ray Departments continued working during the whole year.

A School Nurse (Nurse Tustin) left on July 7th, and Nurse Lyddon was appointed temporary Nurse in her place from November 12th.

(a) THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Coventry now has 27 Elementary Schools.

The nominal total accommodation of the Elementary Schools is now for 17,831 scholars. There are 20,190 children on the school registers.

There are 16 Council Schools and 11 Non-Provided Schools.

Owing to the stoppage which has occurred in the building of new schools, the discrepancy between the number of children and the accommodation has been increasing, and much lee-way has to be made up in this respect.

(b) ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Methods of Inspection.

These have continued the same as in previous years.

(c) EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year 142 visits were paid to the Schools by the Assistant School Medical Officer and 422 by the School Nurses.

(d) FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following tables have been drawn up in accordance with suggestions received from the Board of Education :—

Table I. (B. of E.). Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917.

A "CODE" GROUPS.

Age	Entrants.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers.				Total.	Grand Total.
		8	12	13	14	Other Ages.		
Boys				150	16		166	166
Girls				109	14		123	123
Totals				259	30		289	289

B GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years)	Special Cases	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children (Re-examined)
Boys		257	36
Girls		304	36
Totals		561	72

Among the facts elicited from the systematic examination of these 289 children is the following information concerning the infectious illnesses from which they have suffered prior to that examination :—

Measles	...	...	262 or 90 per cent.
Whooping Cough	...	...	148 or 51 per cent.
Chicken Pox	...	...	106 or 36 per cent.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	61 or 21 per cent.
Diphtheria	...	...	22 or 7 per cent.

CLASS TO CLASS EXAMINATION.

Summary of defects found.

Head verminous	..	..	..	..	772
Head „ (requiring exclusion).	..	..	..	..	18
Body dirty or verminous	..	..	..	..	2
Clothing neglected	..	..	..	..	7
Teeth defective	..	..	..	..	181
Enlarged Tonsils	..	..	..	..	668
External Eye disease	..	..	..	..	25
Defective vision and squint	..	..	..	..	325
Ear disease	..	..	..	..	31
Ringworm	..	..	..	..	46
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	156

Number of Children examined.

Girls	..	1363
Boys	..	919

Table II. (B. of E.)—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1917.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.
	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.
Malnutrition	15	6
Uncleanliness—			..
Head	9	772
Body	9
{ Ringworm—Head	46
{ Body
Skin { Scabies	3	12
{ Impetigo	2	12
{ Other Disease	7	17
Eye { Defective Vision and Squint	12	233	325
{ External Eye Disease	2	25
Ear { Defective Hearing	11	43
{ Ear Disease	15	31
Teeth (Dental Disease)	97	131
Nose { Enlarged Tonsils	26	32	668
and { Adenoids	54
Throat { Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	11
Defective Speech	6	..
Heart { Heart Disease—			
and { Organic	1	8
Circulation { Functional	14	8
tion { Anaemia	6	81
{ Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
{ Definite	4
{ Suspected	44
Lungs { Chronic Bronchitis	7	29
{ Other Disease
Nervous { Epilepsy	1	1
System { Chorea	1
{ Other Disease
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
Glands	154
Bones and Joints
Other Forms
Rickets	4	1
Deformities	4	5
Other Defects or Diseases	3	14	156

Table IV. (B. of E.)—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1917.

Condition.	No. of defects found for which treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available	No. of defects treated.	Results of treatment.			No. of defects not treated.	Percentage of defects treated.
	From previous year.	New.	Tot.l.			Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged.		
Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Footgear ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleanliness of Head ..	420	103	523	11	512	190	229	93	..	97.8
Cleanliness of Body ..	1	2	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	100.
Nutrition ..	193	15	208	..	45	5	20	20	163	21.1
Nose and Throat ..	623	694	1317	423	315	223	79	13	579	41.8
External Eye Disease ..	108	25	133	5	48	21	9	18	80	36.
Ear Disease ..	74	31	105	90	15	3	4	8	..	14.2
Teeth ..	707	278	985	625	360	360	..	..	..	36.5
Heart and Circulation ..	37	32	69	..	64	32	13	19	5	92.7
Lungs ..	112	134	246	25	221	124	80	17	..	89.1
Nervous System ..	15	37	52	3	34	11	5	18	15	65.3
Skin ..	546	1052	1598	21	1577	1388	158	31	..	98.7
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deformities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary) ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	100.
Speech ..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Mental Condition ..	..	5	5	..	5	..	1	4	..	100.
Vision and Squint ..	319	325	644	71	573	573	..	..	..	89.9
Hearing ..	7	6	13	..	6	3	3	..	..	46.1
Miscellaneous ..	107	156	263	27	236	182	15	39	..	90.
Total ..	3269	2902	6171	1301	4015	3117	617	281	269	

Table V. (B. of E.) Inspection, Treatment, etc., of Children during 1917.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child)	4697
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment).. .. .	340
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.). .. .	2630
(4) The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.). ..	1799

(e) HOME CIRCUMSTANCES.

The homes of children with dirty or verminous heads and bodies are visited by the nurses. In the course of these and other visits to the homes the nurses come across sanitary defects of various kinds; these are specified on a card and sent through to the Health Department. A Sanitary Inspector then visits the house and reports to the Medical Officer of Health on the condition; it is then dealt with on its merits.

The following is a summary of the defects referred to the Health Department during the year :—

ALLEGED.	Number Reported.	Notices Sent.	Verbal Instructions given.
Walls, etc., dirty	4	4	..
Houses dirty	2	2	..
Drains defective	1	1	..
Broken floor	3	2	1
	10	9	1

(f) TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

The treatment of the defects in school children was carried out by the same agencies as hitherto.

The following is a report on the work of the various Departments of the Clinic during the year :—

(1). DENTAL CLINIC.

Mr. Aitken, the School Dentist, reports as follows :—

The resumption of work at the Dental Clinic in September, 1917, was in a very short time met with a fair return to normal conditions as regards the number of applications for treatment following examinations at the schools and the number of casualties requiring treatment. Children over the age of 8 years have been treated on application if they had been previously treated at the Clinic, and urgent cases under 6 years have been treated when referred by teachers or on the urgent request of mothers. Cases referred to this department by the Assistant Medical Officer for treatment on medical grounds, when outside the ages 6, 7, and 8, have been dealt with, and in all cases within those limits.

All cases between 6 and 8 have been advised to call for examination at the Clinic every three months at least, so that they may be carefully watched. The mothers of children have been advised to this effect, and in almost all cases have sent them as desired. It is shown that much can be done to improve the treatment by adopting this method, and the parents appreciate the attention.

The examinations at the schools, owing to the absence of Mr. Claude Taylor, had fallen very much behind, but owing to the efficient assistance of Nurse Markham this has been largely remedied.

The percentage of applications for treatment is higher than the previous year—52.7 %, as against 50.83 %, as shown in the following table :—

School.	Notices Sent Out.	Applications for Treatment
Red Lane	163	127
St. Mary's	75	33
Fred. Bird	330	173
John Gulson	186	89
St. Peter's	118	58
Broad Street	169	70
Kingfields	14	7
Edgewick	72	70
	1127	627

Treatment completed—age, 6 to 8	...	527
Casuals	...	360
Visits to Clinic	...	1394
Children Examined at Schools	...	1657

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT.

	EXTRACTIONS.		ANÆSTHETICS.		FILLINGS.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.	Local.	Nitrous Oxide.	Amalgam.	Cement.	Pulp Treatment.	Scalings, Dressings, etc.
6 to 8 age group	1741	135	430	82	1059	45	34	224
Casuals	320	142	294	—	1	2	1	32
TOTALS	2061	277	724	82	1060	47	35	256

(2). EYE CLINIC.

The Eye Clinic has been continued at Cheylesmore School, in the Medical Officer's Room. Dr. Harrison Butler has attended one half-day per week throughout the school year.

The cases treated are practically all cases with errors of refraction, for which spectacles have to be prescribed; 296 cases were completed during the year.

An arrangement exists for the supply of spectacles at contract prices by one of the opticians of the City.

The sum of £8 15s. od. per annum is sanctioned by the Board of Education for the provision of free spectacles. During the year the sum of 12/9 has been expended on these, as against the sum of £1 5s. 6d. in 1916.

(3). RINGWORM.

Dr. T. E. C. Cole has continued to attend the Clinic, generally once weekly, to treat cases of ringworm with X-Rays. Some 17 cases were treated with ordinary drug treatment, the parents not assenting to X-Rays. The number cured during the year was 115; 18 being County cases; practically all these were treated by X-Rays.

At the beginning of 1917 there were 37 children excluded from school on account of ringworm; at the end of the year there were 38. Fresh cases are, of course, continually arising.

Arrangements have been made with the Warwickshire County Council for the X-Ray treatment of children from neighbouring parts of the County at the Coventry School Clinic.

(4). Verminous Conditions of Head and Body.*The Cleansing Centre.*

This department continues to meet an unfortunately great need. The summary of work done is as follows:—

Total cases treated, verminous conditions of the
head and body 62

Of these :

Dealt with under Section 122 of the Children Act 41

Voluntary cases 13

Bathing and sterilization carried out 2

Sore Heads 6

The following table shows the number and the severity of what may be called the chronic cases, *i.e.*, cases which have had an original "Exclusion Notice," and are then inspected every four or five weeks by the Nurse:—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHRONIC CASES OF VERMINOUS HEADS.

	A	B	C	D
All Saints	10	3	1	—
Broad Street	8	14	7	2
Centaur Road	5	2	1	2
Cheylesmore	25	16	8	4
Earlsdon	3	2	2	—
Edgewick	18	1	—	—
Fredk. Bird	22	—	—	—
John Gulson	22	6	2	—
Little Heath	8	—	—	—
Paradise	13	—	—	—
Radford	2	4	2	—
Red Lane	28	10	1	—
South Street	30	20	9	—
Spon Street	24	10	9	4
Stoke Council	10	5	2	1
Stoke National	—	—	—	—
Wheatley Street	26	10	15	9
St. John's	14	5	—	1
St. Mark's	6	2	—	—
St. Mary's	20	1	—	—
St. Michael's	14	6	—	—
St. Osburg's	7	5	5	5
St. Peter's	8	2	—	—
St. Elizabeth's	6	9	—	—
Thomas Street	2	3	—	—
Wheatley Street Special ..	12	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	343	136	64	29

A = original "Exclusion" only.

B = A + one cleansing notice or warning letter.

C = A + two cleansing notices or warning letters.

D = A + three or more notices or warning letters.

(6). KING STREET CLINIC.

In addition to the Dental, X-Ray, and Cleansing Centres at this Clinic, the premises are also used for special examinations of children.

Children are referred to the Clinic by the Teachers and the School Attendance Officer *re* fitness to attend school.

Various minor ailments are treated.

Concerning this work, Dr. Bramley-Moore reports as follows :—

“ Besides the exclusion or otherwise of children from school and general advice given to casual or special cases as regards the treatment of minor ailments, the work carried on at the Clinic includes the examination of hairs for ringworm spores, the preliminary treatment of the hair by ether and potash being carried out by one of the Nurses. Cases of deafness are first examined by the auroscope, and according to the exigency of the case the patient either referred for hospital treatment, or syringing is done by the nursing staff. Examination of sputum and of urine is occasionally called for and carried out by the Medical Officer. Cases of defective vision are tested with the Snellen card by one of the Nurses, and if necessary referred to the Specialist. Children suffering from heart disease and excluded from school report at frequent intervals.

Treatment of verminous cases, of both child and clothing, proceeds on the usual lines.

Scabies continues to increase, and its military source is in many cases clearly evident.”

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

	Without an Appointment made from the Office.	By Appointment.	TOTAL.
Infectious Diseases	47	10	54
Chorea and Rheumatism	6	5	11
Ringworm	207	37	244
Nose and Throat	37	8	45
Chest	75	20	95
Eyes	35	13	48
Epilepsy	2	3	5
Heart	20	12	32
Discharging Ears	6	..	6
Scabies	391	54	445
Skin	100	13	113
Impetigo	237	13	250
Heads	12	13	25
Glands	17	2	19
Phthisis	13	..	13
Tubercular Joints	1	..	1
Pre-tubercular	71	50	121
General Debility	26	..	26
Miscellaneous	180	115	295
Student Teachers .. ..	..	5	5
Scholarship Children .. ..	..	45	45
Corley Camp Children .. ..	..	32	32
	1483	450	1930

OPEN-AIR CLASSES AT CENTAUR ROAD.

For the past four summers these classes have been held on the flat roof of Centaur Road School. A full description, together with photographs of them, was given in the Report for 1914. The accommodation is for 30 children.

CORLEY CAMP FOR DELICATE CHILDREN.

The following is taken from the report of the Care Committee for the year :—

“ The Camp opened on 7th May and closed on 30th October. Thirty-nine children (23 girls and 16 boys) were admitted at various times, and stayed for periods of from 3 to 25 weeks, as follows :—

3	...	...	25 weeks
1	...	...	19 weeks, 4 days
1	...	...	18 weeks
3	...	...	16 weeks, 4 days
3	...	...	12 weeks
3	...	...	10 weeks, 4 days

1	...	...	9 weeks, 4 days
11	...	...	7 weeks, 4 days
6	...	...	6 weeks, 2 days
3	...	...	5 weeks, 4 days
2	...	...	5 weeks
2	...	...	3 weeks, 2 days

This year each child was weighed on admission and at frequent intervals by the Governess (Miss E. Bailey), who kept a "Chart," showing the increase of weight of each child from time to time. All children showed considerable improvement by their stay at Camp, one girl increased in weight to the extent of 18 lbs., the average increase was $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per week."

Owing to the beneficence of Mrs. Kirkman Gray and Miss Thornton, the site of this Camp has been presented to the Education Committee, which Committee will in future take over the management and responsibility for the Camp. This has now been recognized as an Open-air School by the Board of Education, and, when opportunity permits, will be extended and its scope enlarged.

JUVENILE LABOUR EXCHANGE AND BUREAU.

The following particulars are taken from the Juvenile Employment Sub-Committee's Report for the year ending July 31st, 1917 :—

"The Juvenile Exchange and Employment.

The Engineering trade claims the greatest number of children leaving school in Coventry; the Exchange, however, by no means confines its activities to munition work, as will be seen from the "Analysis of Vacancies." Better class openings are constantly notified to the Exchange, in addition to the usual vacancies for factory workers, and boys and girls from Secondary Schools are thereby encouraged to register in increasing numbers. The satisfactory placing of these young people is an excellent testimony to, and an effective advertisement of, the work of the Exchange in Coventry, as each child so placed informs his or her friends and schoolfellows of the fact, and thus makes the scheme more widely known.

It is greatly to be regretted that the first, and often the only consideration of boys and girls seeking employment at the present time, appears to be the amount of the initial wage, irrespective of any future prospects. This fact is a serious obstacle to the Exchange officials in their efforts to guide children into employment which is of a permanent nature and suited to their respective capabilities. There is a general ambition to obtain machine work, which, after a little practice, will yield high wages (on piece work), and consequently many boys and girls who change their employment at the age of 16 or 17 are still unskilled (except in respect of the particular work which they have just left) and unable to command a good wage.

The apprenticeship system has largely disappeared, but most firms aim at training up their juvenile labour for permanent work in their own particular trade. It is highly important, therefore, to discourage unnecessary changes of employment amongst juvenile workers, and this the Exchange Officers endeavour to do whenever possible.

Many girls are now employed on aeroplane work (stitching, covering, etc.), and this work appears to offer good prospects. The field of clerical work has been entered mainly by girls, as Coventry boys will not, as a rule, entertain the idea of office work. "Shop girls" and "Messenger girls" have also taken the place of boys, and such girls pass, after a period of service, either into the machine shops or the offices. The same degree of permanency does not characterize the work of van girls employed in delivering bread, laundry, milk, etc., but, in spite of this fact, the comparative freedom and novelty of the work attracts more applications than the various employers concerned can entertain. This kind of employment may be very desirable for children with phthisical tendencies (where health is the first consideration), but certainly cannot be recommended as a first step to a position in life.

During the first part of the twelve months, August, 1916, to July, 1917, there was a very pressing demand for juvenile labour in connection with the rapid development of munition industries, more especially of the manufacture of aeroplanes. Other trades, which could not compete in the matter of wages, suffered considerably during this period, both from loss of hands and from lack of new recruits, but when the munition extensions were completed, the transfer of labour from other industries became less marked, and the matter appears now to be adjusting itself.

Co-operation with Schools.

The Juvenile Employment Sub-Committee desire to express their appreciation of the continued support and assistance given to their work by the Head Teachers of the City, and especially of the excellent and detailed reports supplied by the Teachers in respect of children leaving school. These reports are invaluable to Exchange Officers when placing children in their first situation. The practice, which has been adopted by some Teachers, of giving their pupils (in special cases) a personal note to take to the Exchange, has also proved very helpful to Officers dealing with such children.

The report of the School Medical Officer (which is entered on the card containing the School Report) is in many instances a valuable indication as to the kind of work for which a child is suited, and is often the means of preventing an unwise choice of occupation.

On receipt of the School Reports at the Exchange, parents are individually invited by letter to call with their children and discuss the prospects offered by particular trades, and many parents respond to the invitation. The hours set aside for this purpose are:—Friday evenings, from 4-30 to 7, and Saturday mornings from 9 to 12—hours which in no way interfere with the child's attendance at school. Parents, children, and Exchange Officials consult together at these interviews, and when, as the result of such consultation, some occupation has been

chosen, the necessary entry is made on the registration card, and enquiries with regard to a suitable post made when the time comes for the child to leave school."

Appendices to the Report show that during the twelve months in question 1,385 reports were received from Head Teachers in regard to boys and girls leaving school; also that 4,861 applications were received for employment; 4,357 vacancies were notified, and 4,042 vacancies filled.

An analysis of the vacancies shows that for both boys and girls the immensely preponderating employment found is that in branches of engineering, and that a fair proportion of girls take to clerical work.

(g) INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Periods of Quarantine for those exposed to Infection and lengths of Isolation of those attacked.

Infectious disease.	Quarantine to be required after last exposure to infection.	Earliest date of return to school after an attack.
Small Pox	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chicken Pox	18 days	" " " " " "
Scarlet Fever	14 days	Variable, generally 6 or 7 weeks, sometimes longer.
Diphtheria	12 days	Very variable; a medical certificate of freedom from infection is desirable.
Measles	16 days	Three weeks.
Whooping Cough ..	21 days	When the cough has disappeared.
German Measles ..	16 days	About three weeks.
Mumps	24 days	Four weeks if all the swelling has subsided.
Typhoid Fever ..	28 days	Only on medical advice.

NOTE.—In the case of Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, all children from an infected home are excluded from school.

In the case of Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough, children from infected homes are allowed to go to school if they attend Senior Departments and have themselves had the disease before.

The above table is re-inserted here for convenience of reference by Head Teachers.

On page 58 is a table setting out the numbers of notifications of alleged infectious disease among school children, or in houses in which school children live, received from schools by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

(h) PERSONAL HYGIENE—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

During the writing of this Report Miss E. K. Brown, graduate of Dartford Physical Training College, was appointed as Organiser of Physical Training under the Coventry Education Committee. It was not found to be feasible at present to make a corresponding appointment in relation to boys.

Miss Brown's work will bring her into contact chiefly with the girls and infants in the Elementary Schools of Coventry. She will visit these schools in rotation, supervising the physical training for the children, and gradually increasing the efficiency of this work through demonstration lessons, suggestions to teachers and classes for teachers.

This work in the schools will be expanded to embrace supervision of the teaching of swimming, organisation of indoor and playground games, preparation and supervision of schemes for Physical Training for girls in Play Centres, treatment by physical exercise of some deformities found in school children; in short, the promotion of the physical well-being of the children in Elementary Schools.

At this time, when there is so great need for physical and mental fitness in all classes of workers, the provision of means by which this fitness may be obtained and retained by the children is of supreme importance in the interests of the community and of the State.

EDUCATION (PROVISION OF MEALS) ACT, 1906.

There has been no demand for free meals for three years. The Canteen Centres closed in 1915.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Table III. (B. of E.) Numerical Return of all exceptional Children in the Area in 1917.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind)	{	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	4	1	5
		Not at School			
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf)	{	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	8	3	11
		Not at School		1	1
Mentally Deficient.	{	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	40	41	81
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the Year	1	3	4
		Not at School			
	{	At School			
		Not at School	1	1	3
	Idiots				
Epileptics	{	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1		1
		Not at School			
Physically Defective.	{	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children			
		Not at School			
	{	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children			
		Not at School			
	{	Attending Public Elementary Schools	30	32	62
		Attending certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	1		1
		Not at School	7	12	19
*Dull or Backward	{	Retarded 2 years			
		Retarded 3 years			

*Judged according to age and standard.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

There is accommodation at the Special School at Wheatley Street for 72 children; and latterly this school has been full.

At the end of the year there were 81 children on the school register (40 boys and 41 girls). Nineteen were admitted during the year, and 14 left. Of these latter, 5 had reached the age-limit of 16; 2 were excluded as being imbeciles; 2 transferred to an Institution; 1 left the City; 1 passed back to Elementary School; 1 discharged as unfit; 1 allowed to go to work; and 1 died.

In order to continue the same standard for admission to this school I have continued to see all applicants; these are generally recommended by the Head Teachers.

During the year 4 children have been "notified" to the Mental Deficiency Committee under the Mental Deficiency Act.

E. H. SNELL,

School Medical Officer.

The Council House,
Coventry.

May, 1918.

INDEX.

A

	PAGE
Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	39
Age and Sex Distribution ...	102
Alcoholism ...	51
Anthrax ...	72
Ante-natal Work ...	38

B

Bacteriological Diagnosis of Infectious Disease ...	33
Bakehouses ...	68
Births ...	10
Board of Agriculture, Orders of	72
Buildings Completed, Table of	63
Board of Education :—	
Table I. ...	102
Table II. ...	104
Table III. ...	116
Table IV. ...	105
Table V. ...	106

C

Cancer ...	51
Canal Boats ...	72, 73
Care Committee ...	111, 112
Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute-Poliomyelitis ...	39
City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals ...	55
Charts :—	
Birth Rate ... facing	10
Death Rate ...	11
Infantile Mortality ...	26
Meteorological and Death Rates ...	14
Cleanliness (Schools) ...	109
Comforters ...	28
Committees ... 2, 3, 4, 100 (Education)	
Common Lodging Houses ...	65
Consumption ...	41, 48, 104
Corley Camp ...	111, 112

PAGE

Cots ...	28
Cowsheds... ..	64

D

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops ...	64
Deaths ... 11, Infants 26	
Deaths, Extended Schedule of	86-95
Death Rate Table ...	13
Death, Other Causes of ...	51
Deaths, Uncertified... ..	51
Defects found at Systematic Examination ...	104
Defects, Treatment of ...	106
Deformities ...	104
Dental Clinic ...	107
Diarrhœa, Epidemic ...	33
Diphtheria ...	36
Diseases of Animals Acts, &c.	72
Disinfecting and Ambulance Station ...	56, 57

E

Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906 ...	115
Epidemic Diarrhœa ...	33
Erysipelas ...	37
Examination at Clinic, Reason for ...	111
Examination, Systematic ...	102
Examination, Class to Class... ..	103
Eye Clinic ...	108
Extended Schedule of Ages and Causes of Death ...	86-95

F

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 ...	68
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906 ...	68
Food and Drugs Acts 66, 67, 96, 97	
Food Control, Orders ...	68

INDEX—continued.

H	PAGE
Health Visitors	77, 78
Heart and Circulation	104
Home Circumstances	106
Homework	70
Housing of the Working Classes Acts	61, 62
Houses Let in Lodgings	65

I	
Infant Consultation Centre	28, 29
Infantile Mortality	26-30
Infectious Disease (Comparative Table)	53
Infectious Disease (Notifica- tions)	22
Infectious Disease in Wards of City	22
Infectious Diseases (Weekly Returns to L.G.B.)	54
Infectious Disease (Schools)... ..	58
Inspection of District and Sanitary Staff	79-84
Inspectors' Work, Summary of	82
Inspectors' Work, Miscellaneous	83
Inquests	52
Introduction	5

J	
Juvenile Labour Bureau	112, 113

K	
King Street Clinic	110

L	
Local Government Board Tables :—	
Table I.	20
Table II.	22
Table III.	23
Table IV.	25
Lodging Houses	65
Lung Disease	104

M	PAGE
Magisterial Proceedings	85
Marriages... ..	10
Mean Temperatures	18
Measles	33, 34
Medical Inspection, arrange- ments for	102
Medical Inspection, Method of	102
Medical Inspection, Extent and scope of	102
Medical Inspection, Facts Disclosed by	102
Mentally Defective Children...	117
Mental Deficiency Act, 1913...	59
Meteorology	14-19
Midwives Act	38, 39
Milkshops	65
Milk and Cream (Public Health) Regulations, 1912	67
Mortuary, Public	59, 60

N	
Nose and Throat	104
Notifications from Schools	58
Notifications of Cases of Infec- tious Disease	22
Notifications of Cases of Tuberculosis	41
Nutrition	104

O	
Offensive Trades	65, 66
Open-Air Classes	111
Other Causes of Death	51
Outworkers	72
Overcrowding	60

P	
Parasitic Mange	72
Pauperism	60
Pauper Sickness	60
Personal Hygiene	115
Physical Features of the City and District	6

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Pig-keeping	66	Staff, Medical Inspection De- partment	100
Plans Approved, Table of ...	63	Still Births	51-52
Population	6	Sunshine Table	18
Puerperal Fever	37	Swine Fever	72
Public Mortuary	59, 60		
Public Water Supply	73-76	T	
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations	41	Title	1
R		Tuberculosis	39-48
Rainfall	15, 16, 17	Tuberculosis (Public Health) Regulations, 1912 ...	41
Refuse Removal	77	Tuberculosis Officer's Report	42-48
References to Other Depart- ments	78	Typhoid Fever	36
Registered Places	64		
Registered Workshops	71	U	
Ringworm	108	Uncertified Deaths... ..	51
		Unwholesome Food	64
S			
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1907	66-67, 96-97	V	
Sanitary Prosecutions	89	Vaccination	36
Sanitary Staff	2, 3, 84	Venereal Diseases	48-50
Scarlet Fever	34-35	„ „ Return of treatment of	50
Schools (L.G.B. Memorandum on)	57	Verminous Conditions of Head and Body	109
School Children—		Vital Statistics, Summary of... ..	5
Cleanliness and Nutrition ...	104	„ „ (Wards)	7
Nose, Throat, Tonsils and Mouth Breathing	104	„ „ (City)	10-11
Heart, Lung and Skin Diseases, Rickets	104	„ „ (Table of)	11
School Clinic	107-110	„ „ (Whole District) ...	20
Schools, Infectious Diseases in	114		
Schools, Notifications received from	58	W	
Schools, Sanitary Condition of	102	Wards, Infectious Disease in	22
School Nurses, Following-up Work of	105	Wards, Vital Statistics of ...	7
Sewage Disposal	77	Water Supply	73-76
Slaughterhouses	64	Water Supply, Results of Analysis	75-76
Small Pox	36	Weekly Returns of Infectious Disease	54
Smoke Abatement	66	Whooping Cough	37
Squint and Defective Vision...	104		
		X	
		X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm	108
		Z	
		Zymotic Disease	31-32

